

A photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California, spanning the Golden Gate Strait. The bridge's iconic orange-red color is prominent against the blue sky and water. The city skyline is visible in the background.

LÍNGUA INGLESA

Volume 05





LÍNGUA

INGLESA Volume 05

Frente A

17 3 The Passive Voice

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18 11 Suffixes and

Prefixes Autor: Bruno
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19 27 If Clauses Autor:

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20 35 Prepositions

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Sumário - Língua Inglesa

2 Coleção Estudo

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE
17 A The Passive Voice

PASSIVE VOICE

No quadro a seguir, apresentam-se os tempos verbais e suas transformações.

A voz passiva é constituída por: **Tempo Verbal VA VP**

Present Continuous is recognizing is being recognized

Structure

Simple Present recognizes is recognized

auxiliary verb (to be) + main verb (past participle)

Simple Past recognized was recognized

Quase sempre, podemos passar uma sentença da forma Past Continuous was recognizing was being recognized

ativa para a forma passiva, omitindo ou não o agente da

Present Perfect has recognized has been recognized

ação.

Veja as mudanças que ocorrem em uma frase quando ela Past Perfect had recognized had been recognized

passa da **voz ativa (VA)** para a **voz passiva (VP)**:

Simple Future will recognize will be recognized

– O objeto da VA torna-se sujeito da passiva. Conditional Simple would recognize would be recognized

– O verbo **to be** é introduzido no mesmo tempo do verbo *would have been* Conditional Perfect recognized

principal da VA.

Também podemos formar a voz passiva com verbos

– O verbo principal da VA vai para o particípio na VP.

modais, usando a seguinte estrutura:

– A preposição **by** – por, pelo(a) – é introduzida.

– O sujeito da VA torna-se agente da passiva e pode ser Structure

omitido quando indefinido ou sem importância.

modal verb + auxiliary verb (to be) +

Exemplos: main verb (past participle)

– *She **corrected** the tests.* (VA) **Exemplos:**

*The tests **were corrected** by her.* (VP)

– *The girls **should clean** the house today.* (VA)

– *They **are building** a new road here.* (VA)

*The house **should be cleaned** (by the girls) today.* (VP)

*A new road **is being built** here.* (VP)

– *They **ought to fix** the gate.* (VA)

Uma das razões para se utilizar a voz passiva é a possibilidade de omitir qualquer menção ao agente da

ação *The gate **ought to be fixed**.* (VP)

expressada na voz ativa. Quando o agente da passiva é
Note que, com verbos transitivos diretos e indiretos,
temos

vago, irrelevante, óbvio, ou parece ser, ele geralmente
é duas maneiras de formar a passiva. omitido. Assim,
na voz passiva, a ênfase é dada à ação,

à coisa em si. A omissão também acontece nos casos
em **Exemplos:**

que a identidade do agente é desconhecida ou o
agente não – *He **gave her a gift**.* (VA) é uma pessoa
específica. Veja o exemplo:

*She **was given a gift**.* (VP1)

*They are building a new road here. → A new road is
being*

*built here. A gift **was given to her**.* (VP2)

Uma estrada que está sendo construída só pode ser –
*You **sent them a letter**.* (VA)

construída por operários, geralmente, desconhecidos
do

*They **were sent a letter**.* (VP1)

falante. Nesse caso, o foco é direcionado para a
estrada,

e não para os operários, por isso ocorre a omissão do
agente. *A letter **was sent to them**.* (VP2)

Com os verbos intransitivos preposicionados, a preposição **02**. (FUVEST-SP/Adaptado) **REESCREVA** na voz ativa ou

geralmente finaliza a passiva (quando o agente é omitido). passiva, conforme o caso:

Exemplos: A) His work has catalyzed revolutions.

– *The babysitter is taking care **of** the baby.* (VA)

*The baby is being taken care **of** (by the babysitter).* (VP)

B) The world's tribes are being absorbed into modern

civilization.

– *The police looked **for** the thief.* (VA)

*The thief was looked **for** (by the police).* (VP)

C) They were thought to be thieves.



D) The letter will be kept in secret.

PROPOSED EXERCISES

sxc **01.** (CESCEA-SP) The money _____ by an unknown

CHECK IT OUT person. C

A) was stolen D) has stolen

O *past participle* é uma forma verbal da

língua inglesa que corresponde ao particípio do B) stolen E) were verbo, em português. Ela também é chamada de C) have been stolen “*ed form*”, porque é formada pela adição de *-d* ou *-ed*

bom dicionário em mãos!

C) will
put

O *past participle* pode exercer três funções:

- Ser adjetivo de frases. **03.** (OSEC-SP) A wonderful house _____ by him

*He had a **broken** heart. yesterday. You can consider it a **finished** work.*

A) have been sold D) has been sold

- Compor o tempo verbal *Present Perfect*. B) has be sold E) has sold

*You have **seen** it before. C) was sold I have **done** that before.*

- Compor a voz passiva. **04.** (CESCEM-SP) He is _____
to the doctor.

*The book was **sold** to Sarah.*

*The beer was **drunk** by the grown-ups.* A) being taken D)
taking

B) being taking E) been taken

CONSOLIDATION

C) took

05. (FAAP-SP) Great discoveries _____ in this

01. CHANGE the following sentences from the active to the
country.

passive voice. Do **NOT** change the tense.

A) is D) were been made

A) Mary played that violin.

B) was E) have been made

C) was
been
made

B) A hurricane destroyed that city.

06. (Mackenzie-SP) A

voz passiva de “*Somebody must send* C) The students enjoyed the seminar very much. *me the new books*” é:

_____ A) *The new books would be sent to me.*

D) John took that magazine from the library. B) *The new books must be sent by somebody.* _____ C) *I must sent the new books.*

E) Tedd will park that car. D) *The new books must be sent to me.* _____ E) *I will sent the new books.*

4 Coleção Estudo

The Passive Voice

07. (Mackenzie-SP) Choose the **CORRECT** alternative. **13.** (UFV-MG-2010) The passive structure “[...] the Western

Change the following sentence to the passive voice: “You science press has been filled with articles [...]” can be

don’t need to wind this wonderful watch.” rewritten in the active voice as: A) This wonderful watch isn’t needed to be wind.

A) Articles have filled the Western science press.

B) This wonderful watch doesn’t need to be winded.

B) Articles are being filled by the Western science press.

C) This wonderful watch doesn't need to be wound.

C) Articles are filling the Western science press.

D) This wonderful watch don't need to be wounded.

D) Articles have been filling the Western science press.

E) You don't need to be wounded by this wonderful
watch.

08. (FMU/FIAM-SP) A forma passiva de “*Nobody beat the* **TEXT**
I record of this race” é:

A) *The record of this race wasn't beaten.*

B) *The record of this race was beat*
by nobody. **UFTM-MG** C) *The record of this race*
was beaten by nobody.

D) *Nobody is beat by the record of this race.*

E) *Nobody was beat the record of this race.* **Bone marrow cells**
regenerate

heart in Brazil test

09. (OSEC-SP) Procure a sentença que esteja na voz ativa e

identifique a alternativa correspondente na voz passiva. Rio de
Janeiro, Brazil (Reuters) – Infusing patients with

It has been estimated that there are now fewer than bone marrow cells
can reinvigorate their dying hearts

2,000 Blue Whales in the Antarctic. They should ban and grow tiny new arteries and heart muscle tissue,

whale-hunting. a treatment that may one day make heart transplant

A) *Blue Whales have been estimated fewer than 2,000.* unnecessary, Brazilian researchers said on Friday. B) *In the Antarctic, Blue Whales would be banned.* Dr. Hans Fernando Dohmann, coordinator of the research

C) *Whale-hunting is banned in the Antarctic.* carried out at the Pro-Cardiac Hospital in Rio de Janeiro,

D) *Something has been estimated and banned.* told Reuters four patients out of the five studied no **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

E) *Whale-hunting should be banned.* longer needed transplants after being treated with stem

10. 10 cells. “It was the first time we saw stem cells actually

(UFPI) Assinale a voz passiva de “*Nobody had punished the boy*”. generate new arterioles, although we have indirectly

observed that before via tests. That eliminated the need

A) *The boy was not punished.*

for transplants in four patients who had indisputable

B) *The boy had punished nobody.*

transplant indications,” he said. The experiment, to be

C) *The boy had not been punished by nobody.*

15 detailed to a weekend meeting of heart researchers and

D) *The boy nobody had punished.*

submitted to the journal *Circulation*, adds to a growing

E) *The boy had not been punished.*

body of research that suggests such treatments can

11. (FESVV-ES) The passive voice of “That fellow is typing someday avoid the need for many transplants.

my letter” is: When one patient died of a stroke after 11 months of

A) My letter is typed by that fellow. 20 treatment, Dohmann’s team was able to do an autopsy

B) My letter is being typing by that fellow. and actually look at what had happened to his heart. They

C) My letter is being typed by that fellow. could see the tiny new arteries in the treated area and

D) My letter was being typed by that fellow. also saw what looked like new muscle tissue. “This is the

E) My letter was being typing by that fellow. first documented development of cardiac muscle tissue

12. (Cesgranrio / Adaptado) Mark the sentence below which muscle cells, just like nerve cells, do not regenerate”, 25 in humans... while the accepted concept is that cardiac

is **NOT** in the passive voice:

Dohmann said. He said his team would continue testing

A) [...] a revolutionary telephone system was unveiled.

other patients. “But this one leaves us quite convinced,

B) A sophisticated computer was programmed [...]

as we have real proof that is a human heart,” he said.

C) It was instructed to translate “out of sight, out of

mind” [...] 30 Dohmann’s team treated 14 patients with bone marrow

D) The Russian translation was then fed into the cells between

December 2001 and late 2003. Seven

computer [...] other patients in the control group were treated with

E) [...] a computer will invariably have difficulty in conventional methods, and doctors said their recovery

making sense of it. was not as good. During the period, two deaths occurred

Editora Bernoulli 5 Frente A Módulo 17

35 in the stem cell group and one death in the smaller control **05.** O experimento mencionado no texto indica que

group, which did not receive the stem cell treatment. A) o tecido do músculo cardíaco pode ser melhor irrigado

The research was carried out jointly with Texas Heart por células da medula óssea. Institute, which designed the stem cell injector, and with B) novas artérias não diminuem os riscos do transplante.

the Rio de Janeiro Federal University. Bone marrow is a C) muitas pesquisas futuras serão necessárias para

40 rich source of adult stem cells, which are blood cells that verificar os dados obtidos.

retain the capacity to grow into a range of cells including D) a regeneração de células-tronco é possível. white blood cells, blood vessel cells and heart cells. E) futuramente os transplantes cardíacos poderão ser

evitados.

REUTERS. Sep. 24, 2004. Available at: .

06. Uma ideia preponderante questionada pelo estudo do

01. A passagem do primeiro parágrafo – “[...] *four patients* Dr. Hans

Dohmann é a de que

out of the five studied no longer needed transplants A) as células nervosas e as do músculo cardíaco não se

[...]”– significa, em português: regeneram. A) Quatro pacientes e mais os cinco estudados não B) as células nervosas não se propagam, mas as precisam mais de transplante. cardíacas se regeneram.

B) Quatro pacientes, fora os outros cinco estudados, C) há um preconceito em relação ao uso de terapias podem adiar o transplante. genéticas na cardiologia.

C) Quatro pacientes em cinco estudados não precisaram D) as células-tronco atuam em células musculares, mas mais de transplante. não nas nervosas.

D) 40% dos pacientes estudados podem não precisar de E) a vida das células nervosas é mais longa que a das transplante. células musculares.

E) Um paciente não precisa mais fazer o transplante.

07. Durante o período de dezembro de 2001 até o fim de

02. A passagem do último parágrafo do texto – [...] *which are* A) cuidou de 14 pacientes com problemas cardíacos e 2003, a equipe de Dohmann

blood cells that retain the capacity to grow into a range of cells [...] B) não aplicou o tratamento com células-tronco ao grupo

A) define medula óssea. controle. B) enumera tipos de células sanguíneas. C) percebeu que 7 dos 14 pacientes não desenvolveram

C) explica o que são células-tronco. cardiopatias. D) generaliza tipos de células sanguíneas. D) observou 21 pacientes, sendo que 14 destes foram

tratados com métodos convencionais.

E) exemplifica um tipo de célula-tronco.

E) constatou que 7 dos 14 pacientes não tiveram uma

03. boa recuperação. Segundo as informações fornecidas no texto:

A) O tratamento com células-tronco é perigoso, pois

08. A pesquisa mencionada no texto

B) A autópsia do paciente que morreu após 11 meses morreram mais pacientes deste grupo do que do A) foi financiada pelo Texas Heart Institute. grupo controle. B) foi acompanhada pelo jornal médico *Circulation* e divulgada pela Reuters. de tratamento com células-tronco forneceu a prova C) usou verbas federais para compra de equipamentos da eficácia do tratamento. médicos. C) Os pacientes que receberam tratamento tradicional D) recrutou pacientes por meio da Universidade Federal apresentaram resultados melhores do que os do grupo do Rio de Janeiro. controle.

D) As células-tronco são retiradas de pequenas artérias E) foi realizada no Hospital Pró-Cardíaco no Rio de

que se encontram na medula e nos músculos de Janeiro.

adultos. **09.** O tratamento coordenado pelo Dr. Dohmann

E) O experimento do Dr. Dohmann apresentou resultados

melhores que os dos testes indiretos em laboratório. A) usou células ósseas para tratar de problemas

cardíacos.

04. B) foi testado em pacientes que haviam feito transplante Na frase do primeiro parágrafo do texto – [...] *although* cardíaco. *we have indirectly observed that before via tests.* – a C) provocou a morte de apenas um paciente, 11 meses palavra *although* introduz uma ideia de após o transplante.

A) ressalva D) alternativa

D) utilizou células-tronco provenientes de medula óssea.

B) consequência E) contradição E) desenvolveu as fibras musculares do corpo, inclusive C) adição do coração.

6 Coleção Estudo

The Passive Voice

TEXT II 03. Simply one statement is true of “The Eiffel Tower”, which means that it

Milton Campos-MG–2009 A) used to be the highest building ever.

B) was constructed in the lightest stone.

C) was funded by a bank along the River Seine.

The Eiffel Tower D) was erected at random.

The Eiffel Tower is the most famous of the monuments

04. All these can be said about Gustave Eiffel, **EXCEPT** that in Paris. It was built over 100 years ago by Gustave Eiffel,

A) it didn’t take him too long to accomplish such a defiant and that is how it got its name. He wanted to beat the goal.

world’s record for the highest monument by erecting

B) he has been a model to those who don’t give up before

a 1,000-foot tower. The highest cathedrals of the time hardships.

did not rise even half that height. Gustave Eiffel had a C) his unique work has left us a world legacy. brilliant idea: his tower would be iron, much lighter than

D) he didn't face up to any criticism at his time.

anything built in stone, and would not risk toppling under

its own weight. It barely took two years to erect – quite

an accomplishment! TEXT III He

fabricated whole portions of it in his workshops,

then fitted the pieces together like

a toy construction FGV-SP-2011 set

on the banks of the River Seine. It is now the most

visited monument in Europe, but the Eiffel Tower had

Restoration drama

plenty of critics in its day. Not everybody liked it. Some

thought it was plain ugly and nastily called it the “Awful

1 The doormen outside the headquarters of Shanghai's

Tower”. There were several plans to tear it down. But it

is still standing, and has even grown.

these days. On Friday evenings and

Saturday mornings **LÍNGUA**

INGLESA Municipal Education

Commission have a new colleague

With the television antennas on it, the “Iron Lady” they are joined by a young Mandarin-speaking Israeli,

stands over 320.75 meters high (1,052 feet). Today, it who keeps an eye on comings and goings. The

is not the highest building in the world, even the now- ivy-covered compound, built in the 1920s, is also the

dwarfed (though very famous) Empire State Building in home of Ohel Rachel, one of Shanghai’s last surviving

New York City beats it, standing 448 meters (1,472 feet). synagogues. This month, for the first time in almost 60

What difference does it make? Since the year 2000, the years, it reopened for regular Sabbath services.

Tower has been shimmering gorgeously, lighting up Paris 2 That Ohel Rachel was reopened, even though Judaism

nights, more beautiful than ever! is not one of China’s five officially recognised religions,

is one of a number of signs that Shanghai may be

DALY, Jean. *Monuments that tell stories of Paris*, p. 40. coming to terms with its past. After the Communist

revolution in 1949, much of the city’s history was swept

01. The Eiffel Tower is a(an) monument. under the carpet, and its grand old buildings put to new

A) irreparable. uses. Some of these buildings had been designated for

B) imminent. protection in recent decades, but the heritage signs

C) prominent. posted on them typically give little detail about their

previous significance.

D) average height.

3 Ohel Rachel was neglected for decades. Even now, the

02. 2,000-strong Jewish community has been promised regular “He wanted to beat the world’s record for the highest

monument by erecting a 1,000-foot tower.” access only until October, when the Shanghai World Expo

ends. But Rabbi Shalom Greenberg, who led the campaign

All the alternatives can replace the underlined word,

for its reopening, says that the city’s authorities have

EXCEPT

indicated unofficially that it will be hard to reverse the

A) constructing.

decision. He believes that Shanghai’s economic revival

B) rising. has made officials more confident in treating its complex

C) raising. history, and able “to use the past to benefit the future –

D) building up. even if the past was not so much to their liking.”

Editora Bernoulli 7 Frente A Módulo 17

4 Shanghai’s small Russian Orthodox community has

02. According to the information in the article, which of the

also, for the first time, received permission to use one of following probably **BEST** explains one important aspect

the pre-war churches built by White Russians. Shanghai’s of the reopening of Ohel Rachel?

former British cathedral, the Holy Trinity, has been A) It may indicate that China’s government is ready to

painstakingly renovated by China's official Protestant give official recognition to the Jewish religion. church.

B) It will probably lead to a strengthening of diplomatic

5 At the north end of the Bund, Shanghai's famous

and commercial relations between China and Israel.

waterfront, the area around the original British consulate

C) It could mean that Shanghai is starting to take an

has been renovated. Even the buildings' original names,

honest look at its history.

such as the Baptist Publication Society Building and the

former headquarters of Britain's Royal Asiatic Society, D) It could be a sign that Shanghai is finally willing to

have been reinstated. "This is nothing to do with politics," recognize the great importance of Judaism in the

says Zhou Wei, governor of the district which includes development of the city. the Bund. "This is about history and culture. This area E) It is a sign that China may finally be willing to examine

is the root of the development of modern Shanghai." honestly the role of various ethnic and religious groups

Mr. hou says that Shanghai is treating the protection of in its long history.

its distinctive history and culture with new seriousness.

6 03. According to the information in the article, though Around the city, a number of signs detailing

long-forgotten street names have been erected. Shanghai is showing interest in protecting its historic

The Shanghai Corporate Pavilion at the World Expo, buildings, it has funded by local state enterprises, commissioned a A) concentrated

most of its efforts on constructions from

Pulitzer-prize-winning photographer, Liu Heung Shing, the Communist era.

to compile a book of images of Shanghai's history, giving B) ignored many constructions because of their religious

him unprecedented access to the city's archives. significance.

7 Yet this more relaxed attitude towards history does C) done little to help the general public understand why

not always beget more vigorous preservation. In some those buildings are important. areas of the city, demolition continues. The demand for

D) refused to identify systematically which buildings are new infrastructure, or simply property, can be more than in fact being protected.

enough to trump the appeal of conservation. Parts of the

E) established vague, secretive criteria for judging the wartime Jewish "ghetto" area in Hongkou district, for

historical significance of certain constructions. instance, were recently knocked down. Parts of the past

itself are still off limits too. In Mr. Liu's book, a number **04**. In paragraph 3, the phrase "[...] the city's authorities have of historical moments are notably absent, such as the

indicated unofficially that it will be hard to reverse the student protests in Shanghai in 1989. Some history is

decision" **MOST** likely refers to which of the following? still too hard to face.

A) Shanghai's government has let it be known informally

THE ECONOMIST. May 29th-Jun. 4th 2010. that Shanghai's Jewish

community will probably be

allowed to continue using Ohel Rachel.

01. According to the information in the article, Ohel Rachel B)
Unfortunately, Ohel Rachel will probably be demolished

MOST likely

to make way for a new building.

A) must let Chinese citizens enter its premises as a

C) An agreement with Shanghai's government means
condition for being allowed to conduct regular Sabbath

that Shanghai's Jewish community will probably have
services.

to vacate Ohel Rachel at the end of October.

B) recently moved to its new headquarters in a building

at Shanghai's Municipal Education Commission D) It is highly
doubtful that Shanghai's government will

compound. change its mind and continue to allow Ohel Rachel to

C) is the oldest synagogue in Shanghai. be used for Jewish religious
services.

D) is the only Orthodox Jewish synagogue allowed to E) Shanghai's
government told Rabbi Shalom Greenberg

conduct regular Sabbath services in Shanghai. that the city's
Jewish community will be allowed

E) was not used as a place for regular Sabbath services regular access
to Ohel Rachel only until the end of

for more than half of its existence. the Shanghai World Expo.

The Passive Voice

05. In paragraph 5, “This” in the statement “This is nothing

ENEM EXERCISES

to do with politics” **MOST** likely refers to the

A) Shanghai government’s new religious and cultural Texto para a
questão **01**

tolerance.



B) Shanghai government’s greater confidence, which is
a consequence of the city’s economic revival.

C) Shanghai government’s decision to reopen Ohel
Rachel for regular Sabbath services.

D) restoration of a section of the north end of Shanghai's

Bund.

E) controversy surrounding the renovation of Shanghai's

old British consulate, along with many neighboring

buildings.

06. With respect to Shanghai's history, which of the following

is **NOT** supported by the information in the article? Artede

A) At the moment, Ohel Rachel is one of a small group

of Shanghai synagogues that are still in operation. Editoria

B) After the Communist revolution in 1949, Shanghai

01. The idea implied by the cartoon is that

was too poor to study and preserve its architectural A) the country of
Israel is being kicked by people of the

and religious history. world.

C) After the Communist revolution of 1949, Shanghai B) Israel is the
center of attention to many people around

deliberately ignored some important aspects of its the world.
multi-cultural, multi-religious history.

C) Israel is not allowed to play in the World Cup.

D) One Jewish leader thinks that Shanghai officials find

certain aspects of their city's history disagreeable. D) there is no
place for Israel in the world.

E) Religious discrimination in

Shanghai was directed not E) the soccer team of Israel wasn't qualified for the LÍNGUA INGLESA world cup. only at the city's Jewish community, but also at other groups.

Texto para a questão **02**

07. According to the information in the article, Liu Heung Shing

A) made a book that fails to give a complete picture of Shanghai's history.

B) made an all-inclusive and prize-winning book of historical Shanghai images.

C) was commissioned by the Shanghai government to photograph the city's current, day-to-day reality.

D) was the first person ever to enter Shanghai's archives.

E) almost abandoned his historical-image project because of Shanghai government interference.

08. According to the information in the article, Shanghai's more liberal, more serious approach to its culture and history

A) is supported by the great majority of Shanghai

residents.

B) has benefited mainly the city's Jewish community.

C) has received a lot of support from the Russian

Orthodox Church and the British government.

D) still must overcome strong political opposition before

it can be implemented.

E) has at times been obliged to give way to business and Available at:

.

political interests. Accessed: July 28, 2010. (Adapted).

Editora Bernoulli 9 Frente A Módulo 17

02. (Enem–2010) Definidas pelos países membros da

**Organização das Nações Unidas e
por organizações ANSWER KEY**

internacionais, as metas de desenvolvimento do milênio

**envolvem oito objetivos a serem
alcançados até 2015. Consolidation**

Apesar da diversidade cultural, esses objetivos, mostrados

na imagem, são comuns ao mundo todo, sendo dois deles 01. A) That violin was played by Mary.

A) o combate à Aids e a melhoria do ensino universitário. B) That city was destroyed by a hurricane.

B) a redução da mortalidade adulta e a criação de very much. C) The Seminar was enjoyed by the students

parcerias globais. D) That magazine was taken from the library by

C) a promoção da igualdade de gêneros e a erradicação John.

da pobreza. E) That car will be parked by Tedd.

D) a parceria global para o desenvolvimento e a 02. A) Revolutions have been catalyzed by his work.

valorização das crianças.

B) Modern civilization is absorbing the world's

E) a garantia da sustentabilidade ambiental e o combate tribes.

ao trabalho infantil.

C) They thought that they were thieves.

D) They will keep the letter in secret.

HAVING FUN Proposed Exercises

Halloween 01. A

02. D

Assim como o May Day, o Halloween, 31 de outubro,

03. C

é uma data comemorada internacionalmente.

04. A



05. E

06. D

07. C

08. A

09. E

XC

s 10. E

Você sabe quais são as origens do Halloween? 11. C Os Celtas viviam na Grã-Bretanha, na Irlanda e em partes 12. E

da França 2 000 anos atrás, e o dia 31 de outubro era o 13. A

último dia de seu ano. Eles acreditavam que os fantasmas Text

I voltavam para a Terra nesse dia. Hoje, no mundo inteiro,

muitas pessoas celebram esse festival tão antigo – 01. C 04. A 07. B

as pessoas se fantasiam, contam histórias sobre bruxas, 02. C 05. E 08. E

esqueletos, vampiros e fantasmas. 03. B 06. A 09. D **Have some Halloween fun!**

Text II

GLOSSARY 01. C 02. B 03. A 04. D

• Gate = portão Text III • Gift = presente

01. E 03. C 05. D 07. A



02. C 04. A 06. B 08. E

Enem Exercises

01. B
02. C

SXC

10 Coleção Estudo

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE
18 A Suffixes and Prefixes

SUFFIXES C) -DOM bored – boredom

free – freedom

Podem ser adicionados ao final de uma palavra para que

king – kingdom

esta tenha seu significado alterado ou para transformar sua

natureza gramatical dentro da frase. D) -HOOD

child – childhood

Verbal suffixes neighbour – neighbourhood

E) -NESS

Os sufixos verbais transformam substantivos e adjetivos happy – happiness

em verbos. ill – illness

A) -IZE kind – kindness

American – americanize weak – weakness apology – apologize

legal – legalize Verbs into nouns popular – popularize

special – specialize A) -MENT

B) to develop – development -IFY

beauty – beautify to improve – improvement false
– falsify to pay – payment identity – identify to
retire – retirement pure – purify

B) -ER

simple – simplify

to drive – driver

C) -ATE to open – opener

active – activate to play – player circular –
circulate to sing – singer regular – regulate to
teach – teacher

D) -EN C) -ATION / TION / ITION / ION

deep – deepen to compose – composition gold –
golden to examine – examination dark – darken to
admire – admiration

loose – loosen to limit – limitation less – lessen

soft – soften to inform – information

to invent – invention

Noun suffixes to organize – organization to
separate – separation

Os sufixos substantivos transformam adjetivos e

verbos **D) -ANCE / ENCE**

em substantivos. to appear – appearance

Adjectives into nouns to assist – assistance

to depend – dependence

A) -ITY / TY to rely – reliance

cruel – cruelty to perform – performance

B) odd – oddity E) -AL / AGE pure – purity to arrive – arrival
stupid – stupidity to marry – marriage **-SHIP** to wreck – wreckage
champion – championship

friend – friendship **F) -ING (quando for estrutura nominal)**
partner – partnership to learn – learning
relation – relationship to teach – teaching

Editora Bernoulli **11 Frente A Módulo 18**

Adjective suffixes B) -WARD back – backwards

Os sufixos adjetivos transformam substantivos e verbos home – homeward(s)

em adjetivos. **C) -WISE**

clock

Nouns into adjectives Opposite suffix

A) -FUL

care – careful A palavra adquire sentido oposto ao original. hope – hopeful **-LESS (Falta de)** pain – painful pain – painless

B) care – careless-IC / ICAL

noise
–
noiseless

atom – atomic

economy – economic hope – hopeless

history – historical **Feminine suffix**

C) -OUS

courage – courageous **-ESS** danger – dangerous
lion – lioness hazard – hazardous host – hostess

poison – poisonous **More Suffixes**

D) -Y

dirt – dirty Os principais são os seguintes: health –

healthy

smell – smelly 1) -en 7) -ous 13) -an 19) -ish rain – rainy

2) -er 8) -ship 14) -dom 20) -ive

E) -ISH

child – childish 3) -ful 9) -some 15) -ee 21) -less fool – foolish

4) -hood 10) -y 16) -ian 22) -like

red – reddish

Sweden – Swedish 5) -ly 11) -able 17) -ie

F) -SOME 6) -ness 12) -al 18) -ify

fear – fearsome

trouble – troublesome

1) -en

G) -ABLE

break – breakable

love – lovable Aparece adicionado a substantivos, formando adjetivos que

indicam a aparência ou o material de que são fabricados.

Verbs into adjectives bright → brighten = clarear

A) -BLE / ABLE

to read – readable broad → broaden = alargar to work – workable

dark → darken = escurecer

B) -IVE

to extend – extensive deep → deepen = aprofundar

to select – selective

hard → harden = endurecer

Adverbial suffixes

ash → ashen = semelhante a cinza

Os sufixos adverbiais transformam adjetivos em advérbios. gold → golden = dourado / de ouro

A) -LY

coward – cowardly oak → oaken = de carvalho

easy – easily wood → wooden = de madeira friend – friendly

quick – quickly wool → woolen = de lã stupid – stupidly

12 Coleção Estudo

Suffixes and Prefixes

2) -er 6) -ness

1. Aparece adicionado à forma infinitiva, sem “to”, dos verbos regulares Aparece adicionado a adjetivos, formando substantivos. e irregulares, transformando-os em substantivo, agente verbal.

dark → darkness = escuridão / apagão

hunt → hunter = caçador

read false → falseness = falsidade → reader = leitor

play good → goodness = bondade → player = jogador

sing → singer = cantor kind → kindness = bondade / gentileza

speak → speaker = locutor / falante

write → writer = escritor

7) -ous

2. Aparece adicionado ao grau normal de determinados adjetivos

e advérbios, formando o Comparativo de Superioridade. Aparece adicionado a substantivos, formando adjetivos.

big → bigger = maior danger → dangerous = perigoso

clean → cleaner = mais limpo glory → glorious = glorioso

cold → colder = mais frio joy → joyous = alegre hot → hotter = mais quente

nerve → nervous = nervoso

wide → wider = mais amplo

8) -ship

3) -ful

Aparece adicionado a substantivos, formando adjetivos. derivados que expressam ideias relativas a condição, ofício ou Aparece adicionado a substantivos, formando outros substantivos

beauty qualificação. → beautiful = bonito

author → authorship = autoria

care → careful = cuidadoso

friend → friendship = amizade

color → colorful = colorido

leader → leadership = liderança

harm → harmful = nocivo

statesman → statesmanship = diplomacia

LÍNGUA INGLESA

shame → shameful = vergonhoso

thought → thoughtful = pensativo

9) -some

Aparece ligado a certos substantivos, formando adjetivos.

4) -hood

Aparece adicionado a substantivos e adjetivos, formando fear → fearsome = medroso substantivos. quarrel → quarrelsome = briguento

child → childhood = infância

trouble → troublesome = inoportuno

false → falsehood = falsidade

father → fatherhood = paternidade

10) -y

likely → likelihood = probabilidade Aparece adicionado a substantivos, formando seus diminutivos.

mother → motherhood = maternidade Bill → Billy

priest → priesthood = sacerdócio John → Johnny

white → whitey

5) -ly mom → mommy Aparece adicionado a substantivos e adjetivos, formando

advérbios.

day → daily = diariamente

Aparece adicionado, principalmente, a certos verbos, formando

glad → gladly = alegremente adjetivos.

gradual → gradually = gradualmente break → breakable = quebrável

happy → happily = de maneira feliz obtain → obtainable = alcançável

month → monthly = mensal perish → perishable = perecível

quick → quickly = rapidamente port → portable = portátil

week → weekly = semanal teach → teachable = educável

Editora Bernoulli 13 Frente A Módulo 18

12) -al 18) -ify

1. Aparece ligado a verbos, formando substantivos. Aparece adicionado a substantivos e adjetivos, formando verbos.

deny beauty → beautify = embelezar → denial = negação

recite glory → glorify = glorificar → recital = recital

refuse just → justify = justificar → refusal = recusa

try simply → simplify = simplificar → trial = experiência

2. Aparece em um grande número de adjetivos ou substantivos, **19) -ish** transmitindo a ideia de “pertencer a” ou “relacionar-se com”.

Aparece adicionado a substantivos e adjetivos, formando adjetivos.

annual = anual / anuário baby → babyish = infantil

choral = coral / hino child → childish = infantil

economical = econômico girl → girlish = como moça

equal = igual / semelhante red → reddish = avermelhado

regal = realeza **20) -ive**

Aparece ligado a verbos, formando adjetivos e substantivos que

13) -an denotam tendência, disposição ou função.

Aparece adicionado a substantivos, formando adjetivos. act → active
= ativo

America → American = americano contribute → contributive =
contributivo

Elizabeth → Elizabethan = elizabetano correct → corrective =
corretivo

republic → republican = republicano destruct → destructive =
destrutivo

detect → detective = detetive

14) -dom express → expressive = expressivo

Aparece adicionado a substantivos ou adjetivos, formando pass →
passive = passivo substantivos derivados.

sport → sportive = esportivo

earl → earldom = condado

free → freedom = liberdade **21) -less**

king → kingdom = reino Aparece ligado a substantivos, formando
adjetivos. Transmite a

ideia de
negação.

official → officialdom = oficialismo

care → careless = descuidado

15) -ee color → colorless = sem cor

Aparece adicionado a verbos, formando substantivos. end → endless

= sem fim

address → addressee = destinatário

22) -like

assign → assignee = procurador

employ → employee = empregado na mesma função do sufixo -ish.
Aparece adicionado a certos substantivos, formando adjetivos,

refuge → refugee = refugiado child → childlike = infantil

16) -ian horse semelhante a → horselike = um cavalo

Aparece ligado a substantivos, formando adjetivos. É uma variação semelhante à life → lifelike = do sufixo -an, com a mesma função.
vida

Christ → Christian = cristão

grammar → CHECK IT OUT C grammarian = gramático

history historian = historiador → O uso do conhecido *embromation* faz sentido se

pensado em termos dos sufixos da Língua Inglesa.

theology → theologian = teólogo O que ocorre, em português, é o mesmo que em

inglês: um verbo é transformado em substantivo.

17) **-ie** o sufixo “-tion” do inglês, compondo, assim, Nesse caso, ao verbo “embromar” é acrescentado

Aparece adicionado a substantivos, formando seus diminutivos. o substantivo *embromation*, que, em português, quer

dizer “embromação” ou “enrolação”.

dear → dearie = queridinho

Observação: não se esqueça de que, na realidade,

dog → doggie = cachorrinho a palavra *embromation* não existe na Língua Inglesa. lady → laddie = mocinha Ela é criada a partir de uma transposição das regras

sufixais do inglês para o português.

pig → piggie = porquinho

14 Coleção Estudo

Suffixes and Prefixes

PREFIXES More prefixes

Podem ser adicionados ao início de uma palavra para que Os principais são os seguintes:

esta tenha seu significado alterado ou para transformar sua

1) a- 6) dis- 11) mis-

natureza gramatical dentro da frase.

2) anti- 7) il- 12) non-

Opposite and negative prefixes

3) auto-
8) im- 13) ultra- 4) bi- 9) in- 14) un- A palavra adquire sentido oposto ao original. 5) co- 10) ir- 15) re-

A) UN-

fortunate – unfortunate 1) a- popular – unpopular

Aparece ligado a substantivos e a verbos, indicando:

block – unblock

comfortable – uncomfortable Position and movement

B) DIS- abroad = no exterior

agree – disagree State and condition approve –
disapprove

appear – disappear alive = vivo honest – dishonest asleep
= adormecido

C) IN- Manner

complete – incomplete aloud = alto (para sons) efficient –
inefficient

active – inactive Negation different – indifferent
amoral = amoral

D) IM- atonal = atonal

possible – impossible

2) anti-

E) IL-

literate – illiterate oposição. Aparece ligado a substantivos e

adjetivos, transmitindo ideia de
licit – illicit

LÍNGUA INGLESA

anti-aircraft = antiaéreo

F) NON-

antibiotic = antibiótico

sense – nonsense

payment – nonpayment antibody = anticorpo

G) antislavery = antiescravista IR-

regular – irregular 3) auto-

H) MIS- Aparece ligado a substantivos, transmitindo ideia de autoria

understand – misunderstand própria. treat – mistreat
autograph = autógrafo

spell – misspell autobiography = autobiografia judge –
misjudge

I) 4) bi- MAL-

formation – malformation Aparece ligado a substantivos e
adjetivos, transmitindo ideia de

function – malfunction duplicidade.

J) bivalent = bivalente DE-

increase – decrease bicolor = bicolor

ascend – descend biconvex = biconvexo inflate –
deflate

Excess prefix bifocal = bifocal

5) co-

OVER-

work – overwork Aparece ligado a substantivos, verbos e adjetivos, transmitindo ideia de junção, mutualidade, associação.
cook – overcook

Insufficiency prefix exist → coexist = coexistir

operate → cooperate = cooperar

UNDER- partner → copartner = sócio / parceiro cooked – undercooked

done – underdone operation → cooperation = cooperação

Editora Bernoulli 15 Frente A Módulo 18

6) dis- 9) in-

Aparece ligado a certos substantivos, adjetivos e verbos, Aparece ligado a alguns substantivos e adjetivos, e indica parcial

expressando existência, condição ou ação que são contrárias ao ou total inexistência do substantivo ou da qualidade expressa pelo

significado da palavra. adjetivo.

Nouns Nouns

order → disorder = desordem ability → inability = inabilidade

organization → disorganization = desorganização action → inaction = inércia

respect → disrespect = desrespeito animation → inanimation = estagnação

satisfaction → dissatisfaction = insatisfação aptitude → inaptitude = inaptidão

Adjectives Adjectives

similar → dissimilar = diferente apt → inapt = inapto

loyal → disloyal = desleal animate → inanimate = inanimado

obedient dependent → → disobedient = desobediente independent = independente

satisfied sincere → insincere = sem sinceridade → dissatisfied = insatisfeito

Verbs

connect **10) ir-** → disconnect = desconectar

appear → disappear = desaparecer inexistência do substantivo ou da qualidade expressa pelo adjetivo. Aparece ligado a alguns substantivos e adjetivos, indicando a

continue → discontinue = interromper **Nouns**

embark → disembark = desembarcar regularity → irregularity = irregularidade

7) il- Adjectives

Aparece ligado a certos substantivos e adjetivos, indicando relevant → irrelevant = irrelevante a ausência do substantivo original, da qualidade expressa pelo

adjetivo ou da ação expressa pelo verbo. religious → irreligious = irreligioso

Nouns

legality → illegality = ilegalidade **11) mis-**

legitimacy → illegitimacy = ilegitimidade Aparece ligado a certos substantivos e verbos, indicando a ideia de

legibility mal/mau, incorreto, falta ou de uma simples negação. → illegibility = ilegibilidade

Adjectives Nouns

legible → illegible = ilegível information → misinformation = informação errônea

legal → illegal = ilegal pronunciation → mispronunciation = má pronúncia

8) im- spelling → misspelling = erro de ortografia

Aparece ligado a alguns substantivos e adjetivos e indica parcial

ou total inexistência do substantivo ou da qualidade expressa translation → mistranslation = tradução incorreta

pelo adjetivo.

understanding → misunderstanding = equívoco

Nouns

Verbs

modesty → immodesty = imodéstia

inform → misinform = informar mal

perfection → imperfection = imperfeição

pronounce → mispronounce = pronunciar mal

possibility → impossibility = impossibilidade

purity read ler ou interpretar → misread = → impurity = impureza

mal

Adjectives represent → misrepresent = deturpar

modest → immodest = imodesto soletrar spell → misspell =
erroneamente perfect → imperfect = imperfeito

translate → mistranslate = traduzir mal

possible → impossible = impossível

use → misuse = fazer mal uso

pure → impure = impuro understand → misunderstand = entender
mal

16 Coleção Estudo

Suffixes and Prefixes

12) non- 14) un-

Aparece ligado a certos substantivos ou adjetivos e indica a Aparece
ligado a adjetivos, verbos e advérbios, indicando a

inexistência do substantivo ou da qualidade expressa pelo inexistência
da qualificação ou da ação atribuída à palavra

adjetivo. original à qual aparece ligado.

Nouns Adjectives

believer afraid = → unafraid destemido → nonbeliever = incrédulo

não happy = → unhappy infeliz

discrimination → nondiscrimination = discriminação = healthy →
unhealthy não saudável

fiction → nonfiction = não ficção important → = unimportant sem

importância

intervention → nonintervention = não intervenção natural →
unnatural = não natural

member que não é → **Verbs** nonmember = membro = do → undo
desfazer smoker → nonsmoker = não fumante = dress → undress
despir **Adjectives** lock → = unlock destrancar

aggressive → nonaggressive = não agressivo = open → unopen
deixar fechado

alcoholic → nonalcoholic = não alcoólico = tie → untie desatar

American que não é → non American = **Adverbs** americano

Brazilian que não é = desaconselha-advisably → unadvisably → non
Brazilian = velmente brasileiro

breakable answerably → = unanswerably sem resposta →
nonbreakable = inquebrável

combustible availably de maneira → = → noncombustible =
incombustível unavailably não disponível

irritating → nonirritating = que não irrita de maneira não
discriminatingly → undiscriminatingly = discriminativa Jewish →
non Jewish = que não é judeu

permanent que não é → nonpermanent = permanente **15) re-**

LÍNGUA INGLESA

professional que não é Aparece ligado a substantivos ou a verbos e
expressa repetição. → nonprofessional = profissional **Nouns**

election → reelection = reeleição

OBSERVAÇÃO encouragement → reencouragement =
reencorajamento

A hifenização de palavras com o prefixo *non* é característica

enlistment → reenlistment = realistamento

do inglês britânico. No inglês americano, tal hifenização é cada

vez menos utilizada. examination → reexamination = reexame

imposition → reimposition = reimposição

infection → reinfection = reinfecção

13) ultra-

Aparece ligado a substantivos e a adjetivos, expressando a insertion →
reinsertion = reinserção ideia de transposição ou excesso. integration
→ reintegration = reintegração

Nouns investment → reinvestment = reinvestimento

ultraism → radicalismo **Verbs**

ultramicroscope → ultramicroscópio edify → reedify = reedificar

Adjectives elect → reelect = reeleger

ultraconservative embark → reembark = reembargar →
ultraconservador

enlist → reenlist = realistar

ultracritical → ultracrítico

establish → reestablish = reestabelecer

ultraloyal → ultraleal

heat → reheat = requeantar

ultramarine → ultramarino

impregnate → reimpregnate = reimpregnar

ultrasonic → ultrassônico

imprint → reprint = reimprimir

ultratropical → ultratropical inflame → reinflame = reinflamar

ultraviolet → ultravioleta inform → reinform = reinformar

Editora Bernoulli 17 Frente A Módulo 18

CONSOLIDATION 03. Prefixes Un- / Dis- / In- / Non- give negative meaning. **COMPLETE** with the indicated prefix and **TRANSLATE 01.** the word. **COMPLETE** with suffixes and prefixes.

1. He is sick. His _____ (sick) is getting worse.

1. UN-

2. Go on _____ (fear) of what might happen.

A) With
adjectives

3. I wonder why she is so _____ (wonder).

Adjective Translation

4. He is so (wealth) because of his inner wealth.

attractive _____

5. The wind blows hard when it is _____ (wind).

aware _____

6. He was _____ (fear) of her anger.

clean _____

7. The fear of God is the principle of _____ (wise).

comfortable _____

8. She wasn't _____ (faith) to me, because she

grateful _____

betrayed me.

happy _____

9. A _____ (faith) person cannot achieve what he wants.

interesting _____

10. We'll have to _____ (deep) God's words if we

want the real _____ (happy). kind _____

11. He is the leader, because he has a sense of _____ pleasant

(leader). real _____

12. It's very hot because it is _____ (sun). true _____

13. This situation of the employment is _____ (bear). B) With verbs

14. The _____ (weak) of man reveals his Verb Translation

_____ (fragile). to do _____

15. The _____ (ill) _____ (weak) her heart. to dress _____

16. Be _____ (care)! If you are _____ (help), to fold _____

don't give up. to lock _____

to pack _____

02. to plug _____ (UFMG) **FILL IN** the blanks with the correct combination

of the word in brackets and one of the following to tie _____

beginnings and endings under-, over-, -ful, and -y. C) With nouns

(The first one is done for you as an example.) Noun Translation

A guide to healthier habits employment _____

A) Try to have a healthy balanced diet. (health) rest _____

B) Remember that smoking is _____ to your truth _____

health. (harm)

C) If you are _____, reduce your calorie 2. **DIS-**

intake. (weight) A) With verbs

D) Exercise regularly and avoid _____ situations. Verb Translation

(stress) to agree _____

E) To prevent osteoporosis, eat plenty of cheese, to appear _____

_____ fish and drink milk. (oil)

to believe _____

F) Join a sports center if you are _____

to connect _____

(exercised)

to like _____

G) Plan to eat less _____ foods, cakes and

to obey _____

confectionery. (fat)

H) Choose fresh rather than _____ vegetables. B) With nouns

(cooked) Noun Translation

advantage _____

I) Avoid the risks of eating dangerous foods like

_____ meat. (done) belief _____

J) Try to resist any _____ desire to eat more comfort _____

after you are satisfied. (powering) grace _____

K) Stay away from alcohol and _____ foods. obedience _____

(sugar) trust _____

18 Coleção Estudo

Suffixes and Prefixes

3. IN- 03. (UFF-RJ) The suffix *-less* in the word *bottomless* means

A) With adjectives A) *with bottom*. D) *without bottom*.

Adjective Translation B) *over the bottom*. E) *out of bottom*.

capable _____ C) *at the bottom*. complete _____

convenient _____ **04.** (UNISC-RS) Os

verbos em inglês, quando acrescidos do human _____

sufixo “-er”, passam a denominar os sujeitos que praticam organic

_____ a ação, como no caso do verbo “to teach”, que,

sem a sane _____ partícula indicadora de verbo no

infinitivo “to”, acrescido secure _____ de “-er” ao final,

passa a ser “teacher” ou o professor,

B) We use *im* (not *in*) before m, p and b “aquele que ensina”.

Adjective Em qual dos seguintes conjuntos de palavras isto **NÃO**
Translation

mature _____ acontece? patient _____
_____ A) *welder, wanderer, player*

B) *killer, batterer, reader*

balanced _____

C) *worker, writer, trainer*

4. **NON-** D) *maker, cleaner, baker* A) With adjectives and nouns E)
member, shelter, later

Adjective / Noun Translation

alcoholic _____

TEXT I poisonous _____

smoking _____

Uniube-MG-2008 stop _____

04. After a Century, a Literary Reputation (UFMG-
2006 / Adaptado) **FILL IN** the gaps with the **Finally Blooms**

appropriate form of the word. (Some of them have been



done for you as examples.)

**Someone is LÍNGUA INGLESA
Something The action You do it
(a) is is to**

imagination

competition competent competitive compete competitively

challenging challengingly

engagedly

simplify

The novelist Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis died

100 years ago and he has been called “the greatest

PROPOSED EXERCISES writer ever produced
in Latin America,” surpassing even

Borges. The critic Harold Bloom went even further, saying
that Machado was “the supreme literary artist to date.”

01. (URCA-CE) *Unlinking* is an example of a word made of a Comparisons to Flaubert, Beckett and Kafka abound, and

prefix and a suffix. Check the alternative that contains John Barth and Donald Barthelme have claimed him as

words made of a prefix and a suffix. an influence on their work. A) talky – moving In recognition of his work, “Machado 21: A Centennial

B) longer – liturgical Celebration” is being held in New York City and New

C) murderers – action Haven. The commemorations include round tables and

D) inappropriately – rearranged seminars discussing the author’s life and work; readings;

E) deftly – enormous screenings of films based on his work; an exhibition of

art inspired by his writings; and a performance of some

02. of his poems set to music. (UFMT) Leia a sentença: “*The researchers point out that*

Mr. Bloom describes Machado as “a kind of miracle.” Born many factors – including lifestyles and living conditions,

and differences in people’s immune systems – affect in Rio de Janeiro in 1839, Machado was the grandson of

slaves, his father a housepainter and his mother a white the likelihood of the virus being transmitted.” A palavra

likelihood poderá ser substituída, sem mudar o sentido, por immigrant washerwoman from the Azores. Enormously

cultured and erudite, he was largely self-taught, working

A) preference. C) interference. E) presentation. as a typesetter’s apprentice and journalist before

B) prevalence. D) probability. becoming a novelist, poet and playwright.

Eventually Machado took a post in the Ministry of

03. O fragmento *Mr. Bloom describes Machado as “a kind of Agriculture, married a Portuguese woman of noble miracle”,* sublinhado no texto, na voz passiva é

descent and settled into a middle-class life that A) *Machado has been described as a kind of miracle by*

allowed him to build a parallel career as a translator of *Mr. Bloom.*

Shakespeare, Hugo and other literary lions. But around B) *Machado is being described as a kind of miracle by*

the age of 40, when he was already suffering from *Mr. Bloom.*

epilepsy, his health **worsened**, and he nearly lost his C) *Machado was described as a kind of miracle by*

sight, a crisis that seemed to provoke a radical change *Mr. Bloom.*

in his style, attitude and focus. D) *A kind of miracle about Machado is described by*

Roberto Schwarz, one of Brazil’s foremost experts on *Mr. Bloom.*

Machado, said “What you see in the five novels and his E) *Machado is described as a kind of miracle by*

*Mr.
Bloom.*

short stories from that period is a writer without illusions,

courageous and cynical, who is highly **civilized** but at

04. Com base no texto, analise as afirmativas, assinalando the same

time implacable in exposing the hypocrisy of

F para as FALSAS e V para as VERDADEIRAS:

modern man accommodating himself to conditions that

1) () Extremamente erudito e culto, Machado de Assis

are intolerable.” foi um autodidata e adquiriu a maior parte de seus

“When you first read Machado in school, you quickly conhecimentos com esforço próprio.

realize that he is the master of our language, our 2) () Machado de Assis, nascido há cem anos,

Shakespeare, a real wizard with words,” Mr. Pereira dos é somente superado, na América Latina, por Borges.

Santos said. “And he is so up to date and psychologically 3) () Machado de Assis é considerado um tipo de

astute. Even with the **huge** changes Brazilian society has milagre por ter tido uma origem bastante humilde.

experienced in my lifetime, Machado’s ability to grasp the 4) () Além de ser considerado um mestre da língua,

Machado de Assis tinha conhecimentos de magia.

essence of social relations and behavior, many of which

are **archaic** but persist into the 21 century, makes him st 5) () Por influência de sua esposa de origem nobre,

Machado de Assis chegou a ser Ministro da

extremely **relevant**.” Agricultura.

ROTHER, Larry. *The New York Times*. Sep. 12, 2008. (Adapted). A sequência **CORRETA** é

A) V V F V V. C) V F F V F. E) F V V F F.

01. Leia as afirmações abaixo e, em seguida, assinale a única

B) F V V F V. D) V F V F F.

sentença que **NÃO** está de acordo com o texto.

A) Flaubert, Beckett e Kafka estão entre os vários autores TEXT II

influenciados pela obra de Machado de Assis.

B) Machado de Assis era neto de escravos e filho de uma

lavadeira imigrante da ilha de Açores. **FGV-RJ–
2010**

C) Aos 40 anos de idade, devido a seus problemas

Brazil is more than soccer and “carnival”

de saúde, quase ficou cego, o que provocou uma

mudança radical em seu estilo de vida. July 24, 2009

Many investors rarely think about Brazil as a place to

D) O contexto psicológico, que marca as obras de

put their investment dollars. They think Brazil is just

Machado, continua relevante no século XXI.

a country that goes crazy over soccer and has a wild

E) Machado de Assis foi tradutor de obras de Shakespeare “Carnival” every year in Rio. But Brazil is so much more.

e Hugo, dentre outros grandes expoentes da literatura They may have the best economy in the Americas.

mundial.

Brazil has made great strides under current President

02. As palavras *worsened*, *civilized*, *huge*, *archaic* e took office on January 1, 2003 and he has, since being Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, commonly known as Lula. Lula

relevant, destacadas no texto, têm como antônimos, in office, run a very orthodox fiscal policy. The country

respectivamente has maintained fiscal and trade surpluses for the better

A) *got better*, *uncivilized*, *tiny*, *modern*, *irrelevant*. part of his presidency.

Brazil's highly capable Central Bank has followed a very

B) *improved*, *primitive*, *very small*, *inarchaic*, *significant*.

strong monetary policy. They have maintained high levels

C) *got better*, *incivilized*, *very small*, *modern*, *unrelevant*.

of real interest rates, which prevented the economy from

D) *got worse*, *uncivilized*, *tiny*, *unmodern*, *irrelevant*. overheating and creating an over-expansion of credit –

E) *got better*, *uncivilized*, *small*, *postmodern*, *significant*. unlike the policies of others like the Federal Reserve.

20 Coleção Estudo

Suffixes and Prefixes

In late April, the Brazilian Central Bank cut their interest **04.**

No trecho do terceiro parágrafo do texto “*unlike the rate from 11.25% to 10.25%. This leaves them plenty policies of others like the Federal Reserve*”, as palavras

of room to cut interest rates further, if necessary, to *unlike* e *like* indicam, respectivamente,

stimulate the Brazilian economy. Again, this distinguishes A) rejeição; probabilidade.

the Brazilian Central Bank from the Federal Reserve and B) diferença; semelhança. others, who have left themselves virtually no room to

C) desaprovação; aprovação.

cut interest rates further.

D) diferenciação; exemplificação.

Also, Brazil has long pursued a strategy of achieving

E) improbabilidade; probabilidade.

energy independence from foreign oil. Brazil started

its own ethanol program – based on its rich sugar crop TEXT III and offshore oil exploration using deep-sea drilling

methods. It's achieved a remarkable degree of energy

self-sufficiency – again setting it apart from much of the UFMT–2007 rest of the world.

Amazon studies link malaria to deforestation

Brazil, unlike the United States and other economies,

is not over-levered – it has prudent fiscal and monetary [RIO DE JANEIRO] Two studies in the Amazon rainforest

policies, balanced and diversified trade, along with have shown a link between deforestation and an increased

a coherent energy policy. It leaves the country well risk of malaria. The findings have implications for health

positioned for the future. management and environmental policy in the region.

According to research published today, the clearing of

Available at: trees in Brazil's Amazon region to create new settlements

articleid/3370044#>. (Adapted). increases the short-term risk of malaria by creating areas

of standing water in which mosquitoes can lay their eggs.

01. The study, in Proceedings of the National Academy of

According to the text,

Sciences, also found that once agriculture and urban

A) Lula's government has become much more

development are established in frontier regions, this **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

conservative since 2003.

habitat declines and malaria transmission rates fall.

B) the idea that Brazil is just Carnival and soccer is "Malaria mitigation strategies for frontier settlements

becoming less and less widespread among investors. require a combination of preventive and curative methods

C) Brazilian economy did not overheat due to high and close collaboration between the health and agricultural

interest rates established by its Central Bank. sectors", say the team led by Marcia Caldas de Castro of

D) Brazilian Central Bank adopted some policies in line the University of South Carolina, United States.

with the Federal Reserve, the American Central Bank. The study

comes less than a month after one in

E) in April, the Federal Reserve cut their interest rate neighbouring Peru showed that malaria epidemics in

from 11.25% to 10.25% to stimulate the Brazilian the Amazon were linked to deforestation. The findings

economy. appeared in January's issue of the *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. The study showed

02. that the biting rate of *Anopheles darlingi*, the Amazon's One of the favorable aspects the text presents about Brazil

is its main malaria-spreading mosquito, was nearly 300 times

greater in cleared areas than in forested ones.

A) political leadership in the Americas.

“Most people think malaria is on the rise simply because

B) over-levered economy. the mosquito feeds on the increasing numbers of humans

C) attraction to foreign investors. in the rainforest. But our results show that altering the

D) coherent energy policy. landscape likely plays an even larger role than people

E) unstable level of interest rates. moving into the jungle”, says lead researcher Jonathan

Patz, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States.

03. Patz says the fact that deforestation may affect the

In terms of energy, Brazil is praised in the text because

prevalence of a disease like malaria raises some larger

A) of its extensive sugar crop.

issues. “I feel conservation policy is one and the same

B) unlike other countries, it is quite self-sufficient. with public health policy. It's probable that protect

C) the deep-sea drilling methods are very competitive conservation areas may ultimately be an important tool

to obtain oil. in our disease prevention strategies”, he says.

D) the ethanol program is an eco-friendly method. MASSARANI, Luisa; SHANAHAN, Mike.

E) both ethanol and offshore oil are still experimental Available at:

sources of energy. printarticle&itemid=2627&language=1 > .

Editora Bernoulli 21 Frente A Módulo 18

01. O estudo publicado no *Proceeding of the National Academy*

TEXT IV

of Sciences mostra que Unimontes-MG–2010

A) o mosquito transmissor da malária não sobrevive em

ambientes urbanos.

B) o desenvolvimento de áreas agrícolas prejudica os **Gossip and rumors: Why do people do it?**

métodos de prevenção da malária. Let's say you've just heard a really juicy rumor about

C) o desmatamento aumenta o risco de malária a someone you know. It may not be true, but it's too good

curto prazo, pois proporciona ambientes de água to keep to yourself. Your first instinct is to hop online

estagnada, propícios a criadouro de mosquitos. and e-mail it to all your friends. We've all had that kind

D) as políticas ambientais e de saúde pública na região of urge. But why? Here are some possible reasons:

amazônica estão sintonizadas para erradicar as **To feel superior** doenças tropicais decorrentes do desmatamento. When people are feeling bad about themselves, they

E) o mosquito que transmite a malária ataca 300 vezes sometimes think they'll feel better if there were someone

mais em áreas urbanizadas que ficam perto de worse off than they are. It's like, it's okay being near the

florestas. bottom, as long as they're not actually on the bottom.

The easiest way of escaping the bottom is to make up a

02. rumor that puts another person there. Segundo o pesquisador Jonathan Patz,

A) o desmatamento pode afetar a predominância de **To feel like part of the group**

doenças como, por exemplo, a malária, o que levanta If everybody else is gossiping or spreading rumors, you

questões mais amplas. might feel you have to do the same thing in order to

B) as estratégias de prevenção de doenças devem levar fit in. When you're in on the secret, you're in the group.

em conta o agronegócio e os povos da floresta. Unfortunately, the person who the gossip or rumor is

C) a malária está aumentando, simplesmente porque há about is usually left out of the group for the same reason

mais pessoas entrando na floresta. that you're let into it.

D) a alteração da natureza desempenha um papel **For attention**

importante na vida das pessoas que vivem na selva. When you know a secret that nobody knows, or are the

E) os estudos feitos no Peru em janeiro mostram que first person in your group to hear a rumor, it can make

houve um aumento de 300% na proliferação do you the center of attention. A rumor or piece of gossip is

mosquito *Anopheles darlingi*. sometimes like money; telling it to people is like buying

their attention, if only for a few minutes. You might even

03. save up a really scandalous rumor, waiting for the right No trecho do segundo parágrafo do texto, “*this*

moment to blab so you get the maximum amount of

habitat declines and malaria transmission rates fall”,

attention
for it.

this habitat refere-se a

For control or power

A) *Agriculture and urban development*. Certain people always want to be in control and at the top

B) *Frontier regions*. of the ladder. You probably know at least one person who

C) *Brazil's Amazon region*. needs to be the leader, say what goes, and make all the

D) *Areas of standing water*. decisions. When people are at the top of the popularity

E) *Amazon rainforest*. scale, or are determined to climb higher, one way they

do this is by reducing the “status” of another person.

04. It's like one caveman beating up another caveman for No trecho

do quarto parágrafo “*But our results show that*

control of the tribe ... only it’s done with cruel whispers

altering the landscape likely plays an even larger role than

and petty remarks instead of fists.

people moving into the jungle” a palavra *likely* indica uma

A) aprovação. C) preferência. E) probabilidade. Available at: .
(Adapted). IT’S MY LIFE, May 14th, 2010. B) comparação. D)
exemplificação.

01. O texto apresenta a seguinte afirmação sobre a circulação

05. Segundo o texto, os dois estudos

de
boatos:

A) foram elaborados no Brasil e publicados em periódicos

internacionais nos Estados Unidos. A) Um boato se espalha com a
mesma velocidade com

B) vinculam o desmatamento da Floresta Amazônica à que deixa de
existir.

maior incidência de malária. B) Entre os jovens, espalhar um
boato pode ser uma

C) sugerem que a preservação ambiental resolverá o forma de ser visto
pelo grupo como alguém que

problema das doenças tropicais em geral. esbanja coragem.

D) atribuem o aumento da malária na região amazônica C) Temos
grande necessidade de dividir um boato que

a políticas de saúde pública inadequadas. tenha chegado aos
nossos ouvidos com as pessoas

E) foram patrocinados por verbas públicas brasileiras em com quem
convivemos.

colaboração com os governos do Peru e dos Estados D) Não é o

boato em si que deve estar em julgamento,

Unidos. mas o fato de não se ter controle sobre ele.

22 Coleção Estudo

Suffixes and Prefixes

02. De acordo com o texto, espalhar boatos sobre alguém Heart attack and stroke are life-and-death emergencies.

pode ser visto como Every second counts. If you see or have any of the

A) um passaporte para fazermos parte do grupo de listed symptoms, immediately call 9-1-1. Not all these

 pessoas a quem ninguém intimida, com receio de ser signs occur in every heart attack or stroke. Sometimes

 o alvo da próxima fofoca. they go away and return. If some occur, get help fast!

B) uma forma de velar a inferioridade que sentimos em Today heart attack and stroke victims can benefit

 relação a outras pessoas. from new medications and treatments unavailable

C) um meio de se evitar que verdades secretas sobre to patients in years past. For example, clot-busting

 nós se tornem públicas, ao desviarmos o foco das drugs can stop some heart attacks and strokes

 atenções para outras pessoas. in progress, reducing disability and saving lives. But to

D) um modo dissimulado de não ser o alvo das atenções, be effective, these drugs must be given relatively quickly

expondo outras pessoas a rodas de fofocas. after heart attack or stroke
symptoms first appear. So

03. Tendo em vista o assunto boato ou fofoca,
apresentado **Statistics** again, don't delay – get help right away!

nesse texto, é **CORRETO** afirmar: Coronary heart disease is
America's No. 1 killer.

A) Esse assunto pode ser justificado se houver razões Stroke is No. 3
and a leading cause of serious disability.

plausíveis para que ele tenha surgido. That's why it's so important to
reduce your risk factors,

B) A possibilidade de fofoca provoca nas pessoas receio know the
warning signs, and know how to respond

de se exporem, isolando-as umas das outras.

quickly and properly if warning signs occur.

C) O boato só funciona se houver um meio de controlar

Heart attack warning signs

a regularidade com que ele irá se espalhar.

Some heart attacks are sudden and intense – the

D) Esse assunto aponta para a crueldade com que somos

“movie heart attack,” where no one doubts what's

capazes de tratar o próximo.

happening. But most heart attacks start slowly, with

04. De acordo com o texto, o boato pode, quando mild
pain or discomfort. Often people affected aren't sure

what's wrong and wait too long before getting help. Here

queremos dele tirar vantagem, ter, para nós, valor

are signs that can mean a heart attack is happening:

- Chest discomfort. Most heart attacks involve discomfort

A) **amizade**. in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few **LÍNGUA INGLESA** como o do/da, **EXCETO**

B) **dinheiro**. minutes, or that goes away and comes back. It can feel

C) **popularidade**. like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness or pain.

D) **bem-estar**. • Discomfort in other areas of the upper body.

Symptoms

can include pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the

TEXT V back, neck, jaw or stomach. • Shortness of breath. May occur with or without chest

discomfort.

FCMMG-2008 • Other signs: These may include breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea or light headed.

Heart attack, stroke and cardiac As with men, women's most common heart attack

arrest warning signs symptom is chest pain or discomfort. But women are

Dial 9-1-1 Fast somewhat more likely than men to experience some of the other common symptoms, particularly shortness of



breath, nausea/vomiting, and back or jaw pain. If you or someone you're with has chest discomfort, especially with one or more of the other signs, don't wait longer than a few minutes (no more than 5) before calling for help. Call 9-1-1... Get to a hospital right away.

Available at:

[Medicalnews.htm](#) > .

XC

S

American Heart 01. The text is an alert for people to be aware of A) patients' medications.

Association B) heart attack symptoms. C) emergency ambulances.

Learn and Live D) life-and-death procedures.

02. According to the text, clot-busting drugs have all of the Topics include:

following effects, **EXCEPT** • Presenting the business case for implementing a

A) they may save lives. women in leadership strategy.

B) they can reduce disability. • How to encourage women into managerial and senior

roles in
SET.

C) they delay stroke treatment.

• Implementing effective policies and practices to tackle

D) they stop some heart attacks.

barriers to progression.

03. • Setting up sustainable networks and mentoring

According to the text, the **GREATEST** cause of death in

schemes for potential female leaders.

America is

Who
should
attend?

A) bone disabilities. Equality & Diversity Managers, Human Resources

B) coronary heart disease. Advisers and Managers, SET Professionals
and

C) heart attacks in progress. Workplace Champions. D) clot-busting
drug addiction. Cost £150.00. Places for this event are limited.

To register and pay online click here

04. As to the way they come, heart attacks To register and pay by
cheque click here

A) come slowly when they are fatal. To register and pay by bank
transfer click here B) cause discomfort if they are sudden.

C) can happen either suddenly or slowly.

D) start slowly if they are going to be mild.

05. All the following symptoms in the chest should be the

warning of a heart attack, **EXCEPT** Available at: <http://www.theukrc.org/events/2010/12/sharing->

A) pain that lasts more than a few minutes. good-practice-in-gender-equality-women-into-leadership.

Accessed: Jan. 24th, 2011. (Adapted).

B) chest discomfort that comes and goes.

C) acute pain in the upper part of the legs.

D) discomfort in the center of the chest. **01.** A participação das mulheres tem sido, nos últimos

anos, uma temática recorrente em debates acerca do
lugar da ciência, engenharia e tecnologia no mundo

ENEM EXERCISES contemporâneo. Deve-se reconhecer que a importância

dessa participação varia bastante de acordo com o país,

Texto para as questões **01** mas que, de toda maneira, vêm se multiplicando os a **03**

fóruns de discussão, as redes de intercâmbio e outros

Sharing Good Practice in Gender Equality –
empreendimentos em que se discutem o valor e o

Women into Leadership contínuo crescimento da atuação feminina nas diversas

áreas de conhecimento. Tendo isso em vista, o objetivo



da passagem apresentada é



e Commons A) divulgar a realização de uma oficina sobre como ter

mais mulheres em posições de liderança em ciência,

engenharia e tecnologia.

atory / Creativ B) convencer, através de uma palestra, da necessidade

de se debater a participação das mulheres no mundo

tional Labor científico e de como inseri-las no mercado de trabalho

de países em desenvolvimento.

Argonne Na C) organizar, em uma aula, as tarefas realizadas pelas

mulheres no trabalho em ciência, engenharia e

This practical workshop will focus on how to get tecnologia em
países em desenvolvimento.

more women into leadership positions within Science, D)
implementar, no congresso, políticas de liderança das

Engineering and Technology (SET). “Beacons” of good mulheres em empresas com dificuldades em países

practice will provide case studies on their successful em desenvolvimento.

schemes, how they implemented them and what they E) padronizar, em uma oficina, a realização de estudos de

learned. Attendees, in round table discussions, will be casos sobre mulheres na liderança e implementá-los

able to share ideas and benchmark their performance em empresas que têm os homens como maioria em

against similar organisations. trabalhos em ciência, engenharia e tecnologia.

24 Coleção Estudo

Suffixes and Prefixes

02. Na passagem “*“Beacons’ of good practice will provide case studies on their successful schemes [...]*”, a

ANSWER KEY palavra *beacons* mostra que estudos de caso serão

apresentados por pessoas que **Consolidation** A) encorajam as mulheres para trabalhar em posições de

01. 1. sickness

gerenciamento em assuntos de ciência, engenharia

e tecnologia. 2. fearless

B) conviveram com mulheres bem-sucedidas na

implementação de políticas para promover o 4. wealthy progresso da ciência, engenharia e tecnologia. 5. windy

C) obtiveram sucesso nas suas propostas e que 6. fearful

apresentarão a forma como as implementaram e o 7. wisdom que aprenderam com a experiência. 8. faithful

D) têm dúvidas sobre como implantar políticas públicas 9. faithless

sobre mulheres na liderança nas áreas de ciência, 10. deepen – happiness engenharia e tecnologia.

11. leadership

E) obtiveram sucesso nas suas propostas de políticas 12. sunny

públicas e que mostrarão as consequências dessas

13. unbearable

políticas bem como os erros cometidos.

14. weakness – fragility

03. 15. illness – weakened A logística do evento é de responsabilidade da UKRC,

organização que, ao apresentar o evento, determina que 16. careful – helpless

A) os lugares deverão ser limitados, mas o evento 02. B. harmful

é gratuito para mulheres que se encontram na C. overweight liderança de empresas que trabalham com ciência, D. stressful

B) os lugares já estão reservados para gerentes e engenharia e tecnologia. E.

oily LÍNGUA INGLESA F. underexercised

conselheiros de setores de recursos humanos, e o G. fatty valor de 150 libras deve ser pago *online*, por meio

de cheque ou transferência bancária. H. overcooked

I. underdone

C) os lugares devem ser confirmados pela Internet sob o

custo de 150 libras para homens gerentes de setores J. overpowering de recursos humanos de qualquer tipo de empresa. K. sugary

D) os lugares são limitados, e o custo, de 150 libras, pode 03. 1. A) unattractive – não atraente

ser pago tanto pela Internet, quanto por cheque ou unaware – não ciente transferência bancária. unclean – não limpo

E) os lugares são limitados e podem ser ocupados por uncomfortable – desconfortável

alunos de recursos humanos e gerentes de empresas ungrateful – ingrato

em setores de ciência, engenharia e tecnologia. unhappy – infeliz

GLOSSARY uninteresting – desinteressante unkind – antipático

unpleasant – desagradável

• Backwards = para trás

unreal – irreal

• Homeward(s) = em direção à casa

• untrue – falso Literate = alfabetizado

B) undo – desfazer



undress – despir

unfold – desdobrar

unlock – destrancar

unpack – desempacotar

xc unplug – desconectar s

• Partnership = parceria untie – desamarrar • Wreckage = destroços

Editora Bernoulli 25 Frente A Módulo 18

C) unemployment – desemprego Proposed Exercises

unrest – inquietação

01. D

untruth – inverdade

02. D

2. A) disagree – discordar 03. D

disappear – desaparecer 04. E

disbelieve – não acreditar / desacreditar

disconnect – desconectar **Text I**

dislike – não gostar / desgostar 01. A

disobey – desobedecer 02. A

B) disadvantage – desvantagem 03. E

disbelief – descrença 04. D

discomfort – desconforto

Text II disgrace – desgraça

disobedience – desobediência 01. C

distrust – desconfiança 02. D

3. A) incapable – incapaz 03. B

incomplete – incompleto 04. D

inconvenient –

inconveniente Text III inhuman –
não humano

inorganic – inorgânico 01. C –

insane – insano 02. A

03. D

insecure – inseguro

04. E

B) immature – imaturo

05. B

impatient – impaciente

imbalanced – desbalanceado

Text IV

4. A) nonalcoholic – não alcoólico

01. C

nonpoisonous – não venenoso

02. B

nonsmoking – não fumante

03. D

nonstop – sem parada

04. B

04.

The Text V

Someone Something

is (a) action You do it 01. B is is to

02. C

imagination imaginative imaginative imagine imaginatively 03. B

04. C

competition competent competitive compete competitively

05. C

challenge challenging *challenging* challenge *challengingly* Enem

Exercises

engagement engaging engaged *engagedly* 01. A

simple / 02. C

simplification simple *simplify* simply

simplistic 03. D

26 Coleção Estudo

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE

19 A If Clauses

IF CLAUSES B) Type 1

Conditional Clause (Present Simple) +

Structure Main Clause (will + infinitive)

Conditional Clause (if) + Main Clause Essa condicional se refere a possibilidades reais no tempo

presente ou no tempo futuro.

As *Conditional Clauses* ou Orações Condicionais têm a função de expressar uma condição ou hipótese sobre uma **Exemplos:**

determinada situação. Algumas situações são possíveis, – *If I **have** money, I **will travel**.* algumas são prováveis e outras são impossíveis. O falante

– *If I **get** a promotion, I **will be** very happy.*

imagina uma situação hipotética (possível ou não) e, depois,

– *If I **pass** the “vestibular”, I **will throw** a big party.*

compara tal situação com possíveis consequências ou resultados, ou oferece outras conclusões lógicas sobre ela. – *If I **win** the lottery, I **will buy** a house.*

As condicionais são, geralmente, iniciadas pela conjunção **C) Type 2** subordinada *if* e, por esse motivo, também são chamadas

de *If Clauses*. Conditional Clause (Past Simple) +

Main Clause (would + infinitive)

As *Conditional Clauses* são divididas em quatro tipos, de

acordo com suas funções: Essa condicional se refere a possibilidades irreais no

tempo
futuro.

A) Type 0

Exemplos:

Conditional Clause (Present Simple) + – *If you **did** it, I **would look** it over.*

Main Clause (Present Simple)

– *If I **had** money, I **would travel**.*

Essa condicional se refere a fatos que são sempre – *If I **needed** a new dress, I **would buy** one.*

verdadeiros, como fatos científicos e verdades universais.

– *If I **could**, I **would visit** my uncle in Dubai.*

Exemplos:

D) Type
3

– *If I **am** right, you **are** wrong.*

Conditional Clause (Past Perfect) +

– *If you **heat** water, it **boils**.* Main Clause (would + have + past participle)

– *If you **are** 5 years old, you're underaged.* Essa condicional se refere a possibilidades irreais no

tempo
passado.



Exemplos:

- *If I had known it before, I would not have done that.*
- *If I had smoked, I would have been smelling pretty bad.*
- *If I had learned German when I was young, I would have worked in a better company.*
- *If I had gone to India, I would have brought you a*
XC *souvenir.* s

Editora Bernoulli 27 Frente A Módulo 19

Algumas observações importantes:

CONSOLIDATION Pode-se inverter o verbo com o sujeito, omitindo-se o

if se a frase for introduzida por um verbo auxiliar – como

were, had ou *should*. **01. COMPLETE** with the right form of the verb.

A) I will go on the picnic if there _____ time to

Exemplos:

get
ready.
(be)

– *If I **were** in your place, I **wouldn't make** a mistake.*

B) I would go on the picnic if there _____ time

Were I in your place, I **wouldn't make** a mistake.

to get
ready.
(be)

Pode-se usar a conjunção *unless* em vez da conjunção

C) I would have gone on the picnic if there _____

if se a frase for negativa, desde que a oração subordinada

time to get ready. (be)

seja passada para a afirmativa.

D) If she _____ enough money, she will pay cash

Exemplos:

for the car. (have)

– *If she **doesn't stay**, she **won't be able to face the*** E) If she
_____ enough money, she would pay

situation.

cash for the car. (have)

Unless she stays, she **won't be able to face the**

situation. **02.** (FUVEST-SP / Adaptado) **REESCREVA**, empregando

Nas *If Clauses*, o passado do verbo *to be* sempre será no tempo correto, os verbos indicados.

were para todos os pronomes pessoais, na forma subjuntiva. A) If you had listened to me, you _____

(1 – to buy) the tickets in advance, and now we

Singular Plural _____ (2 – to be able) to see the play.

1st person If I were If we were B) The man walked up to Jim and asked him if he

2nd person If you were If you were _____ (3 – to spare) a few pence

If he were for a cup of coffee. When Jim ignored him he began

3 person If she were If they were

rd _____ (4 – to walk) by Jim's side and

_____ (5 – to say) that he had been

If it were trying to get a job for the last month but that no one

would give him one because he _____

Exemplos:

(6 – to be) in prison.

– *If I were you, I wouldn't go there.*

– **03. PREENCHA** os espaços em branco com a forma correta *If he were the president, he would change that.*

dos verbos entre parênteses, utilizando o condicional e

CHECK IT OUT o passado. C

A) What _____ (you, do) if you _____

Lembre-se de que, de acordo com a estruturação

da *If Clause*, haverá necessidade de usar vírgula (be) the President?

the
money.

– *If you get a better job, you will*

receive a decent salary. D) I _____ (not tell) you even if I _____

B) (know) it. *Main clause + If Clause*

Não se usa vírgula. E) If she _____ (be) single, I _____

Exemplo: (marry) her.

– *You will receive a decent salary if*

F) If I _____ (win) the lottery, I _____

you get a better job.

28 Coleção Estudo

If Clauses

04. RELACIONE as colunas a seguir, formando orações (ITA-SP) A questão **05** deve ser respondida com base no texto

condicionais. a seguir.

Coluna A Coluna B Privacy on parade A) If I have time tomorrow () if I get into trouble?

New technologies allow total strangers to know almost

B) Will you help me () he'll go to jail. everything about a person.
Author Peter F. Eder writes about

C) If you listen to him, the ongoing invasion of personal privacy will get much worse () if it stops raining.

unless better safeguards are quickly established.

D) If the police catch him, () I'll give you a ring.

THE FUTURIST, 28(4): 38-42, July/August 1994.

E) We'll go for a walk () you will learn a lot.

05. De que forma o trecho "[...] *unless better safeguards are*

PROPOSED EXERCISES *quickly established*"
poderia ser reescrito, sem alteração do significado do texto?

01. A) [...] *if better safeguards are established quickly*. (ITA-SP) Lady Astor MP: “If you (I) my husband, I (II)

poison your coffee”. B) [...] *if better safeguards quickly established*.

C) [...] *if better safeguards are not quickly established*.

Churchill: “If you (III) my wife, I (IV) drink it.”

D) [...] *when better safeguards are quickly established*.

Os termos que **MELHOR** preenchem as lacunas I, II,

E) [...] *when better safeguards are not established*.

III e IV são

A) *were* (I), *would* (II), *were* (III), *had* (IV). **06.**

(FCMMG) Fill in the blank with the **CORRECT** alternative.

B) *was* (I), *would* (II), *was* (III), *would* (IV). If the government hadn’t promoted such campaigns, a lot

C) *were* (I), *had* (II), *were* (III), *had* (IV). of children _____ died. D) *was* (I), *could* (II), *was* (III), *would* (IV). A) had D) would be

E) *were* (I), *would* (II), *were* (III), *would* (IV). B) have E) would have

02. C) would (ITA-SP) Leia a seguir o comentário publicado pela revista

Newsweek: “He had lots of German in him. Some Irish.

07. (FCMMG) Fill in the blank with the **CORRECT** alternative.

LÍNGUA INGLESA But no Jew. I think that if he (I) a little Jew he (II) it

If the early human hunters hadn’t developed a method out”. (Singer Courtney Love, on the suicide of her rock-

to refuel quickly, they _____ survived.

star husband, Kurt Cobain.)

A) had D) should have

As lacunas I e II do comentário anterior devem ser

B) would E) would not have

preenchidas, respectivamente, por

C) should

A) I- *had had*, II- *would have stuck*

B) I- *has had*, II- *would stick* **08.** (PUC Rio) Mark the option that completes the following

C) I- *have had*, II- *had had stuck* sentence **CORRECTLY.**

D) I- *had had*, II- *had stuck* If Americans had been given more Medicare than guns,

E) I- *had*, II- *would stuck* they _____ safer.

03. (Mackenzie-SP) Indicate the alternative that **BEST** B) would feel

A) felt D) will have felt E) would have felt

completes the following sentence.

C) will
feel

“If you had taken my advice, you _____.”

A) would learned the lesson **09.** (Milton Campos-MG) If he _____ a sailor, he _____

everyone in the boat.

B) would have learnt the lesson

A) were / will save D) were / would save

C) should learned the lesson

B) was / will save E) are / would save

D) would learn the lesson

C) is / would save

E) should understand the lesson

10. (UFV-MG) If I _____ money, I _____ to Europe.

04. (VUNESP) Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**. A) had / would go

I did not think she _____ come. B) have / went A) was D) don't C) had / will go B) were E) doesn't D) have / would have gone C) would E) have / would go

Editora Bernoulli 29 Frente A Módulo 19

11. (FCMMG) If you go without the proper vitamins, your **17.** (ITA-SP) Peter _____ the examination if he

character may change. had worked harder.

The underlined verbs in the previous sentence can be A) would pass replaced correctly by all pairs of verb tenses below, **EXCEPT** B) will pass

C) was
passing

A) live / will change

D) would
have
passed

B) lived / could change

E) had
passed

C) had lived / would have changed

D) lived / might change **18.** (Newton Paiva-MG) If Pitta's plans work well, São Paulo E) had lived / will change _____ improve its living conditions.

12. A) would (UFU-MG) Choose the **RIGHT** alternative.

B) would have

A) If he ran all the way, he'll get there in time.

C) will

B) If he had run all the way, he'll get there in time.

D) can't

C) If he runs all the way, he'll get there in time.

E) would have

D) If he runs all the way, he would get there in time.

E) If he rans all the way, he had got there in time.

19. (PUC-Campinas-SP) Assinale a letra correspondente à

13. alternativa que preenche **CORRETAMENTE** as lacunas

(FCMMG) Fill in the blank with the **CORRECT** alternative.

da frase
apresentada.

She would not have had a deformed baby if she

“Frederick, what’s the matter with you? This is the third

_____ the powerful sedative thalidomide during

assignment you haven't turned in!"

her pregnancy.

"I know, Mr. Dwarf. I would have turned them in _____

A) had

but I've been extremely busy."

B) had not taken

"But that's no excuse. You must understand that I'll have

C) has not taken

to fail you if you don't complete your requirements."

D) has not take

"Yes, I know. I'll try to catch up."

E) would have taken

*A) when I
have time*

14. (FCMMG) If your child miserable, don't worry. B) *if I had time*

He . C) *if I had had time*

A) feels / will get back D) *if I will have time* B) felt / will get back

E) when I would have time

C) feels / would get back

1

D) have felt / would get back **CHECK IT OUT C**

E) had felt / will get back

If e
When

sabe, ou tem certeza que vai acontecer em

C) were

algum momento.

16. Exemplos: (PUC Minas) If she really arrived so late, she

- *If we win the lottery, we'll give up our*

punished.

jobs and fly to the Caribbean.

A) ought be (o falante não sabe se o evento vai

B) should been acontecer)

C) must have been - ***When Emma comes in, tell her I want***
to speak to her.

D) must wait

(o falante sabe que Emma está vindo)

E) None of the above alternatives applies.

30 Coleção Estudo

If Clauses

TEXT I 03. In “[...] and our goal is to reach one billion people” we may say that the organization expects to

UFTM-MG–2010 A) become bigger and bigger.

B) gain more financial support.

GAIN'S mission is to reduce malnutrition through food fortification and other strategies aimed at improving the health and nutrition of populations at risk.

Our Mission

C) get to a particular level.

Global Alliance for D) grow as soon as possible.

Improved Nutrition E) increase their vision of the world.

**TEXT
II**

Uniube-MG-2009



A STUPID FIELD?! YOU'VE GOT THAT NOW! THINK BIG! RICHES! POWER! PRETEND YOU COULD HAVE ANYTHING!



IF YOU
COULD
WISH
FOR A
BIG
SUNNY
FIELD

ANYTHING,
WHAT
WOULD
TO BE
IN. IT
BE?

The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
is an alliance driven by the vision of a world without
malnutrition.

GAIN mobilizes public (I) partnerships and provides
financial and technical support to deliver healthier

foods and supplements to those people most at risk of **LÍNGUA
INGLESA**

malnutrition.

Our innovative partnership projects in
more than **A STUPID FIELD?! YOU'VE** 25
countries are improving the lives of (II) 200 million **ACTUALLY,**
IT'S HARD TO people. Our project portfolio is growing and our
goal is **ARGUE WITH SOMEONE WHO GOT THAT**
NOW! THINK BIG!

to reach one billion people. **RICHES! POWER! PRETEND**
LOOKS SO HAPPY.

YOU COULD HAVE ANYTHING!

Sept. 2009.

01. A **PRINCIPAL** missão da organização não governamental

GAIN é

A) mobilizar outras ONGs para que se extermine a fome
no mundo.

B) arrecadar a ajuda de um bilhão de pessoas.

C) distribuir alimentação para crianças que sofrem de

25 Great Calvin and Hobbes Strips

má nutrição.

D) diminuir a má nutrição através de diversas ações.

01. Assinale a alternativa que explica a filosofia de vida de E)
convencer outros países a distribuir fortificantes a Calvin e Hobbes.

pessoas famintas.

A) Ambos, Calvin e Hobbes, buscam vidas bem diferentes

02. Assinale a alternativa que preenche **CORRETAMENTE** B) Ambos,
Calvin e Hobbes, estão felizes com o que já das que já usufruem.

os espaços I e II, respectivamente. possuem.

A) *governmental ... fewer than* C) Hobbes vive satisfeito com o que
possui. No entanto,

B) *industrialized ... most* Calvin almeja mais da vida, como riquezas e
poder.

C) *private ... nearly* D) A felicidade para Hobbes está em viver ao ar

livre em

um campo ensolarado, e Calvin concorda com ele.

D) *rich ... more than*

E) Calvin discorda do anseio de vida de Hobbes de buscar

E) *innovative ... all* coisas grandiosas.

Editora Bernoulli **31 Frente A Módulo 19**

TEXT III 03. The **MAIN** idea of the text is to motivate the readers to

A) give their share and be aware of their individual

UFSJ-MG-2011 responsibility concerning the environmental issue.

B) draw their attention to the macro-aspects that regulate environmental issues in Brazil and overseas.

Text I

C) call out for a more strict regulation to electronic waste

How to get rid of e-waste or technology trash to protect the water supplies.

Think green when you dispose of e-waste D) ban electronic devices from their daily lives in order

to protect the environment.

Most electronic waste enters the disposal stream

without regulation or forethought. The immediate impact **04.** The word “forethought”, in the sentence “Most electronic is lost opportunity for re-use and recycling. The longer waste enters the disposal stream without regulation or

term consequences affect the environment, ground water, forethought” (lines 1-2), means, in the text,

05 and public health. A) immediate control. C) self-evaluation.

DO YOUR PART and TELL COLLEAGUES, NEIGHBORS B) provident care. D) government regulation. and FRIENDS:

– Find out what your county and state have to offer in **Text II**

terms of electronics recycling programs. Mention this to **Charge 1**
Charge 2

10 co-workers, friends and neighbors.



– Ask if the manufacturer of the equipment you no longer DAD,

need has a take-back or buy-back program. WHY DON'T YOU **What's**
ur

BUY ONE OF THOSE **address?**

- Donate your used electronic equipment to businesses SCREENSAVERS? that refurbish them for charities, non-profits, schools pizza 15 and thrift stores.
- Donate your equipment to programs/organizations that sell components such as aluminum and plastics for scrap.
- Be sure to remove any personal information from computers or cell phones before recycling them.

Available at:

[rid-ewaste-technology-trash.html](#) > . Accessed: July 5, 2010.

01. Available at: . Accessed: Aug. 21, 2010. According to the text it is **CORRECT** to say that

A) aluminum and plastics are the only components that **05.** The boy's question in charge 1 shows that

cannot be recycled by charities, schools or thrift

A) some fish screensavers are sold in pet shops.
stores.

B) he wants to buy pets, especially fish, for his dad.

B) all manufacturers of electronic equipment have a

C) he thinks the pet shop windows are screensavers.
take-back and a buy-back policy.

D) fishes and screensavers are out for sale in the shop.

C) there is not a rigid regulation which impedes electronic

waste to enter the disposal stream. **06.** In charge 2, we can understand that

D) recycling cell phones and computers depend on A) the police officer does not know how to speak English

government policies and special authorization. at all.

B) the boy did not understand what the police officer

02. was asking. About the verbs “find out” and “mention”, in the fragment

“Find out what your county and state have to offer in C) the police officer wants to send e-mails to the boy’s

terms of electronics recycling programs. Mention this parents. to co-workers, friends and neighbors” (lines 8-10), it is D) the police officer and the boy are using formal English.

CORRECT to say that they are **07.** Charges 1 and 2 have in common the understanding that A) in the imperative mood and express an idea of modern kids

punishment or threat.

A) use computers so much that they mix real and virtual

B) in the imperative mood and express a desire to worlds.

convince others to do something. B) use computers to play games and never read or write.

C) stative verbs and express an idea of a progressive C) do not respect the adults anymore and are very

action or permanent state. demanding.

D) in the subjunctive mood and express a desire to be D) use computers so much that they do not interact with

mandatory or forceful. people anymore.

TEXT IV 15 There is a major challenge in catalyzing effective action on a global level. Governments play an important role in

UFC helping to mitigate and adapt to the challenge, but so does

Amelia's letter the private sector, through individual company actions and

through innovative public-private partnerships.

Dear Members of the UNICEF,

I am an eleven-year-old girl and come from a small 20 Such partnerships can offer a useful solution. Since late

village. I left home to come to the city and to work to send 2005, the Forum's Water Initiative has focused on creating

money to my family. Now I make T-shirts in a factory.

I work twelve hours a day for very little money. The networks in South Africa and India. The objective has been

factory is very dirty and hot. The boss is very mean and to catalyze ideas for public-private water infrastructure

often beats us. He makes us work very hard without

projects and shape them into well-developed,

breaks. My friends and I want to leave but we know

that working in the factory is better than begging in the 25 bankable project propositions, and financing plans. streets. The boss tells us this every single day...

Available at:

Could you please tell us what to do?

Amelia

VOICES OF YOUTH. Available at:

meeting/rig/casestud.html > . (Adapted). **01.** According to the text, we **CANNOT** say that water scarcity, worldwide,

Glossary

A) has affected businesses.

beg – mendigar, pedir esmola

B) has been debated lately.

mean – sórdido, ruim, vil

C) has improved the climate.

01. Choose the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the D) has had social implications.

sentence:

If Amelia _____, she _____. **02.** The word “does” (line 17) can be **BEST** interpreted as A) had left her family behind – could have gotten a job A) catalyzes effective action.

B) hadn’t come from a small village – wouldn’t be eleven B) challenges the adaptation. **LÍNGUA INGLESA** years old

C) innovates partnerships.

C) worked less than 12 hours a day – wouldn’t be beaten

by her boss D) plays an important role.

D) hadn't gotten a job in a factory – might have worked

with her mean boss **03.** The organization of this text is in the form of

E) weren't afraid of ending up begging in the streets – A) arguments for and against.

would have already left the factory B) hypothesis and proof.

C) problem and solution.

TEXT V D) sequence of descriptions.

04. We can say that the text argues in favor of

UFMG–2009 A) adaptation. C) opportunities.

B) financing. D) partnerships.

Promoting a Global Dialogue on Water

Water scarcity has been surfacing more and more **ENEM**

EXERCISES

as a serious global issue in recent years. That scarcity

has caused significant business disruptions across all Read the paragraph: sectors and geographies, and with all the associated

We often hear about Baghdad, Iraq on the news.

5 technical, economic, political, environmental and social

As everyone knows, Iraq is the site of the war that

implications. This reality is projected to worsen in the

future, as a result of climate change and demographics. American is involved in. But did you know that it is also

The UN Human Development Report 2006 stresses the site of one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient

this critical issue: “Better access to water and sanitation World? The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were located on

10 would act as the catalyst for a giant advance in human the Euphrates River near the present day Baghdad. They

development, creating opportunities for gains in public were beautiful, green, terraced gardens. They must have

health, education and economic growth.” Experience from been a fantastic sight in this desert country. the climate change debate has shown that translating

awareness to specific action takes many years. SAT extracts. (Adapted).

Editora Bernoulli 33 Frente A Módulo 19

01. We can imply from the paragraph that

A) there are beautiful sites in the city of Baghdad. 02. A) 1. would have bought B) the Euphrates River is near the city of Baghdad. 2. would be able

C) the Hanging Gardens of Babylon are out of Iraq. B) 3. would spare D) the city is destroyed by the war. 4. walking E) the soldiers conquered the Babylon. 5. said

6. was

02. We can certify that the Hanging Gardens 03. A) would you do / were

- A) were established in the city of Baghdad. B) could / would travel
 B) were an overwhelming place in the desert. C) would pay / had
 C) faced the beautiful city. D) wouldn't tell / knew
 D) looked out fantastic sights. E) were / would marry
 E) established the border of the river and the city. F) won / would buy

04. B,
 D, E, A,
 C

03. The sentence “They must have been a fantastic sight in

this desert country” the word
 “must” represents

Exercises A) obligation. D) prohibition.

01. E 05. C 09. D 13. B 17. D

B) possibility. E) necessity.

02. A 06. E 10. A 14. A 18. C

C) logical conclusion.

03. B 07. E 11. E 15. C 19. C

HAVING FUN 04. C 08. E 12. C 16. E

Hyphenated Liberty Text I

01. D



02. C

03. A

Mimi and Eunice **Text**

II Paley /

Nina 01. C

Available at: .

Accessed: Feb. 28, 2011. **Text III**

GLOSSARY 01. C

02. B

- Face (verb) = encarar (face – faced – faced) 03. A
- Lottery = loteria 04. B



05. C

06. B

• Mistake = erro **Text IV**

ANSWER KEY 01. E

**Text
V**

Consolidation 01. C 03. C

01. A) is

02. D

04. D

B) were

C) had been Enem Exercises D) has

E) had 01. B 02. B 03. C

34 Coleção Estudo

LÍNGUA INGLESA MÓDULO FRENTE
20 A Prepositions

PREPOSITIONS

As preposições são usadas em vários contextos e expressam relações de lugar, tempo, meio, condição, modo e finalidade.

Vários usos são idiomáticos, sendo aplicados em diferentes contextos.

Prepositions of time Prepositions of manner Prepositions of place

at: at five o'clock **in:** She was in a hurry. **to:** He went to the club.
for: for an hour **by:** By studying it, you'll develop. **of:** Could you tell the Board of Directors? **from:** from Monday to Friday **like:** He looks like you. **in:** He is in the car. **by:** by midday **from:** He is far away from here. **in:** in 1990 **at:** He is at the club.

in February **at:** He lives at 1774 Richmond Road.

in four weeks **on:** He lives on Richmond Road.

in the morning

Other prepositions

above, over below, under, = acima, sobre ≠ =
embaixo, abaixo beneath, underneath

after = atrás, depois ≠ before = antes, diante

against = contra ≠ in favor = a favor

down = para baixo ≠ up = para cima

in = dentro ≠ out = fora

in front of em frente, = ≠ behind = atrás na frente

near, next, far from, = perto ≠ = distante close, nearby distant, away on = ligado ≠ off = desligado, fora

with = com ≠ without = sem

about = sobre, a respeito de *towards* = em direção a

across / through = através *throughout* = por todo, durante, todo

around / round = ao redor, em torno de *until / till* = até

as = como *within* = dentro de (tempo)

beside = ao lado de

besides = além de CHECK IT OUT C *between / among* = entre, no meio de

Atenção para o uso de preposições em

beyond = além de perguntas: elas devem ser posicionadas no final

Examples of main prepositions 11. At

- no, na, em, para, com, a, de, às

Exemplos:

1. About - a respeito de, sobre, cerca de, a ponto de

– *They will come **at** 5 o'clock.*

Exemplos:

– *He wants to spend more time **at** home.*

– *He told me **about** your problem.*

– He was **about** to jump. **12. Before** - diante, antes de, em frente de

2. Above - por sobre, sobre, mais de, superior a, acima **Exemplos:**

Exemplos: – *Think carefully **before** you choose.* – *She wanted to meet him once **before**. The bird was flying **above** the trees.*

– *She looked at the stars **above**.*

13. Behind - atrás, detrás de, depois de

– *Please write down the exercise **above**.*

3. Exemplos: Across - através de, do outro lado

Exemplos: – *I stayed **behind** to take care of the people.*

– *The man **behind** us was calling you.*

– *She walked **across** the road.*

– *His mother hurried **across** the street to meet **14. Below***
– *abaixo de, abaixo*

him.

Exemplos:

4. After - depois de, após, atrás de

– *The land is 500 meters **below** the ocean level.*

Exemplos: – *There's no hell **below** us.* – *I went to work **after** breakfast.*

– **15. Beneath** - embaixo *He died on March 2nd and was buried the day*

after. Exemplo:

– The dog was running **after** the cat.

– The ground **beneath** your feet is full of oil.

5. Against - contra

Exemplo: 16. Beside - ao lado, fora – **Exemplo: Lula**
*has campaigned publicly **against** the death*

*penalty. – We found a beautiful park **beside** the river.*

6. Along - junto, ao longo de, por

17.

Besides -
além de

Exemplos:

Exemplo:

– Can I bring the children **along**?

– Go – **Besides** English he speaks French. **along** South Street and turn right.

18. Between - entre (dois elementos)



Exemplo:

– The land is **between** Boston and Washington DC.

19.

Beyond -
além de

Exemplo:

^{xc} – Our knowledge doesn't extend **beyond** these s

7. new facts. Amid, amidst - enquanto, cercado de, ao redor

Exemplo:

20. By - por, através de, por meio de

– The mayor resigned **amid** accusations of

Exemplo:

corruption and bribery.

– The building was destroyed **by** the fire.

8. Among , amongst - entre (mais de dois elementos),
perto de, por

21. Despite - a despeito de, apesar de

Exemplo:

Exemplo:

– We were talking **among** the trees.

– He loves her, **despite** the fact that she betrayed

9. Apart from - exceto, distante de *him*.

Exemplos:

– **22. Down** - abaixo, para baixo *Everyone was there apart from John and Mary.* – *I'm never happy when we are apart from each* **Exemplo:**

other.

– *She was walking **down** the street.*

10. Around - ao redor de, perto de, por

Exemplos: 23. During - durante – **Exemplo:** *He turned **around** and shouted at me.*

– *We walked **around** the city.* – *Many creatures live underground **during** the day.*

36 Coleção Estudo

Prepositions

24. Except - exceto **36. Outside** - fora de, lado de fora

Exemplo: Exemplo:

– *We haven't told anyone **except** him.* – *He is **outside** the state.*

37. Out -
fora

25. For - para, durante, devido a

Exemplo:

– He got **out** of home.

– I bought some flowers **for** you. **38. Over** – sobre, por sobre, acima de, mais de

26. Exemplos: From - de, do, da, desde

Exemplos: – The sky is **over** our bodies.

– He got **over** 40 million votes. He will have to borrow money **from** you.

– A bridge **over** the river. She is **from** São Paulo.

39. Per –
por

27. In - em, dentro de, no meio de, a, de, com, para

Exemplo:

Exemplos:

– He charges \$20 **per** hour.

– She is **in** Los Angeles.

40. Round – em volta de, por todo

– They met **in** 1995.

Exemplo:

– Come **in** and sit down. – The Earth moves **round** the Sun. – The job is great **in** a career like that. **41. Since** – desde

28. Inside - em, dentro de, para dentro, do lado de dentro **Exemplo:**

Exemplos: – *I've been abroad **since** 2008.*

– *What's **42. Through** – através de, durante, por, por causa de, **inside** the book?*

devido
a

– *The bike is **inside** the garage.*

Exemplo:

29. Into - para, em, para dentro de – *The pretty woman is walking **through** the street.* **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

Exemplos: – *He lost the order **through** production delays. – Translate **into** Portuguese.* **43. Throughout** – por todo, durante todo, ao longo de

– *He talked us **into** buying a new car.* **Exemplo:**

30. – They export their products to markets **Like** - como ***throughout** the world.*

Exemplo:

44. Till (until) – até

– *He speaks **like** an Italian.*

Exemplo:

31. Near - próximo de, junto a, acerca de

– I'll love you **till** the end of time.

Exemplo:

45. To – para, até, por, de

– The chair is **near** the elevator.

Exemplos

32. Of - de, feito de, a respeito de, em – Say yes **to** life.

Exemplos: – It's ten **to** six.

– This is an important cause **of** illness. **46. Towards** – em direção a

– It was nice **of** you to help me. **Exemplo:**

33. – She is going **towards** the precipice. **Off** - de, fora de, para fora, afastado de

Exemplos: **47. With** – com

– **Exemplos:** That house is **off** the road.

– – He is going out **with** her. She got **off** the bus at the next stop.

– The air was thick **with** smoke.

34. On - em, sobre, em cima de, a respeito de

48. Without – sem

Exemplo: Exemplo:

– They spend money **on** health projects. – I can't see **without** my glasses.

35. Onto - sobre uma superfície, sobre
dentro de

Exemplo: Exemplo:

– *A tree fell **onto** a car.* – *Can you finish your report **within** a week?*

Editora Bernoulli **37** Frente A Módulo 20

VERBS, ADJECTIVES AND CONSOLIDATION

SUBSTANTIVES THAT REQUIRE 01.

(UFMG–2007) **FILL IN** the blanks in the text with one of

PREPOSITION the words from the box below.

Attention: You may need to use some of the words more

Verbs than once. Not all words from the box will necessarily

account for be used. (The first one is done for you as an example.)
explicar, justificar

agree on

--

concordar com at / beside / for / from / in / of / out / over /

agree with

ask for pedir por

apologize to pedir desculpa a Brazilians were the first to raise cattle in South America, believe in acreditar em imported from Cape Verde to São Paulo (A) in belong to pertencer a the 1530s. *Churrasco* (pronounced shoo-RAS-koo) or borrow from tomar emprestado de Brazilian barbecue was the traditional staple food of the consist of consistir em *gaúchos* or cowboys of Southern Brazil (B) _____

depend on, upon centuries before it spread to Rio de Janeiro and São depender de

dream about / of Paulo. It has become very fashionable and there sonhar com

get rid of are excellent *churrascarias* (restaurants specializing livrar-se de

(C) _____ Brazilian barbecue) all over Brazil and

hear about / from / of ouvir sobre / de

(D) _____ the world. These are called *churrascaria*

insist on insistir em

de rodízio because waiters move (E) _____ table

listen for / to escutar a

to table bringing different types of meats on skewers

look at olhar para (F) _____ which they slice portions onto your plate. look for procurar por

The meat was originally cooked (G) _____ coals,

look after tomar conta de

usually in a pit dug in the ground, skewered in metal

look like parecer com spits. The only seasoning was coarse salt and each *gaúcho* look forward to esperar ansiosamente por had his own *churrasco* knife which he used to cut pieces recover from recuperar-se de (H) _____ meat from the spit. People in Southern Brazil remind of

lembrar-se de have *churrasco* pits built (I) _____ their backyards see about investigar algo with bricks or incorporated into a wall (J) _____ talk about / of falar sobre / de decorative tile around the edges. (In the US, we use a think about / of pensar sobre / em gas grill!)

wait for / on esperar por / servir

Available at:

Accessed: Apr. 2006.

Adjectives

to be addicted to viciado em **02.** (FUVEST-SP / Adaptado)
Use as preposições **CORRETAS**:

to be ashamed of ter vergonha de A) *I studied there* ____ 1965 ____ 1969.

to be free from / of estar livre de B) *She has been telephoning* ____ hours, ____ to be good / bad at ser bom / mau em 10 o'clock ____ the morning.

C) *I was born* ____ 2 o'clock ____ the morning, ____ a

Substantives Sunday ____ April ____ the year 1958, ____ a farm
____ a small village called Sta. Cruz, ____ the

at work no trabalho

state of Goiás, Brazil.

at hand na mão, possível de fazer

by heart de cor **03.** (FUVEST-SP) A mesma preposição é usada para todos os by mistake por engano casos seguintes; qual é ela?

in a hurry com pressa A) *It is very hard to bring* ____ children.

in time a tempo B) *She made* ____ that story.

on time na hora certa C) *Actors have to be make* ____ experts as well.

on business a negócios D) *I will ring you* ____ before 7 o'clock.

Prepositions

PROPOSED EXERCISES 11. (UEMA) We

traveled _____ bus, because we came _____ Salvador. When we arrived _____

São Luís we went _____ the hotel. São Luís is a

01. city _____ the coast. (Unificado-RS) Sally borrowed it _____ Mary.

A) A) in - of - in - from - on at C) from E) to

B) B) by - from - in - to - on off D) of

C) by - of - from - by - in

02. (UFAL) Let's talk _____ your problem. D) on - to - on - to - in

A) to C) about E) in E) at - by - in - from - on B) at D) on

12. (FMU/FIAM-SP) We have nothing _____ common

03. (UFU-MG) He's coming _____ São Paulo _____ them so we have to put an end _____

and he's going _____ Brasília _____ bus. our society once and _____ all.

A) from, to, by A) on - to - for - to D) out, to, in

B) to, from, by B) on - between - on - in E) from, to, at

C) by, from, on C) in - with - to - for

D) from - at - to - on

04. (FGV-SP) There was a fight _____ two men E) at - with - in - by

at the office this morning.

A) in C) between E) at **13.** (FCMMG) Fill in the blanks with the **CORRECT** preposition.

B) on D) among In terms _____ refueling, if you don't consume
during the winter, you'll probably be low _____

05. glycogen, _____ this case, when you're tired, you'd (FCC-BA)
There are several important differences

_____ cricket and football. better take a day _____.

A) A) on - on - on - off in C) among E)
near **LÍNGUA INGLESA** B) between B) of - on -
in - off D) to

C) of - in - in - off

06. (FAAP-SP) I intend to travel _____ the world D) of - on - in -
out

_____ my brother.

E) off - in - on - out

A) around, with C) in, with E) from, with B) on, for D) away, of

14. (FCMMG) Fill in the blanks with the **CORRECT** preposition.

The resurgence _____ birth defects is especially

07. (PUC-SP) The museum is not _____ Oxford painful _____
members of Brazil's first thalidomide

Street. generation, born _____ 1960.

A) between C) at E) along A) of - of - on

B) far of D) near B) of - for - at

08. (PUC-SP) We got _____ the bus at our destination. D) for - of - around C) at - around - on

A) off C) out E) away E) of - for - around B) of D) from

15. (Mackenzie-SP) In my Math class Fred sits in front of me

09. (ITA-SP) I am in Jundiaí, _____ an hour I and Marlene sits _____ me.

hope to be in São Paulo. A) before D) behind

A) inside C) since E) with B) below E) between

B) within D) above C) among

10. (Unifenas-MG) He carried the box _____ the **16.** (UFMA) Complete.

stairs _____ the attic _____ his shoulder.

Killing Fields and *Amadeus* were nominated _____

A) on - up - at D) near - in - at several Oscars _____ the Academy members.

B) up - to - on E) by - for - on A) by - for C) for - bye

C) up -into - by B) for - by D) bye - for

TEXT I 01. Quando o assunto é moda, de acordo com o texto, pode-se afirmar que

Unimontes-MG-2010 A) as pessoas, de fato, não se preocupam muito com o que vestir, embora a moda tente inculcar nelas um

padrão.



B) a roupa, num dado momento, revela muito sobre a
pessoa e seus sentimentos.

C) se percebe, na atualidade, uma tendência da moda a
sofrer menos variações de uma década para outra.

D) o estilo de se vestir das pessoas tem sido bastante
uniforme, mesmo que tenham idades diferentes.

What is fashion? 02. No texto, afirma-se sobre moda que, **EXCETO**

Fashion is something we deal with everyday. Even A) ela tem como característica a mudança.

people who say they don't care what they wear choose B) ela invade a nossa vida por meio da mídia. clothes every morning that say a lot

about them and

C) ela divide opiniões quando se trata de copiar uma
how they feel that day.

5 tendência lançada por um artista famoso. One certain thing in the
fashion world is change.

We are constantly being bombarded with new fashion D) ela é capaz
de, por vezes, lançar uma tendência que

ideas from music, videos, books, and television. é copiada no mundo
inteiro. Movies also have a big impact on what people wear.

Ray-Ban sold more sunglasses after the movie **03.**

Segundo o texto, a moda pode

10 *Men in Black*. Sometimes a trend is worldwide. Back in the A)
subverter costumes, ao criar estereótipos que, em

1950s, teenagers everywhere dressed like Elvis Presley. vez de afastar,
aproximam as pessoas. Clothes separate people into groups:

B) uniformizar os gostos e as tendências de gerações

Clothes reveal what groups people are in. Styles show

diferentes.

who you are, but they also create stereotypes and distance

15 between groups. For instance, a businessman might C) contribuir
para que estilos, *looks* e tendências

look at a boy with green hair and multiple piercings completamente
distintos convivam, formando um

as a freak* and outsider. But to another person, the único grupo. boy
is a strict conformist. He dresses a certain way to D) segregar as
pessoas, dividindo-as em grupos,

deliver the message of rebellion and separation, but de acordo com
um estilo.

20 within that group, the look is uniform. Acceptance or

rejection of a style is a reaction to the society we live

in. **04.** Pode-se afirmar, de acordo com o texto, **EXCETO** Fashion is a language which tells a story about the

A) As questões políticas ditadas pela moda muitas
person who wears it. “Clothes create a wordless means

vezes fazem com que ajamos de forma inconsciente,
of communication that we all understand,” according to

prejudicial
a nós.

25 Katherine Hamnett, a top British fashion designer. Hamnett

became popular when her t-shirts with large messages B) A roupa
pode ser usada com uma motivação política

like “Choose Life” were worn by several rock bands. dentro de um
grupo ou país. Fashion is big business. More people are involved C)
Anúncios de moda podem nos induzir a usar

in the buying, selling and production of clothing than determinada
roupa.

30 any other business in the world. Everyday, millions of D) O
comércio de roupas é maior que qualquer outro no

workers design, sew, glue, dye, and transport clothing mundo. to
stores. Ads on buses, billboards* and magazines give us

ideas about what to wear, consciously, or

subconsciously. **05.** *Even people who say they don't care what
they wear* Clothing can be used as a political weapon.

choose clothes every morning that say a lot about them

35 In nineteenth century England, laws prohibited people

and how they feel that day. (linhas 1-4)

from wearing clothes produced in France. During

twentieth century communist revolutions, uniforms were A que fazem referência as palavras sublinhadas nesse

used to abolish class and race distinctions. trecho?

A) A “people” e “clothes”, respectivamente.

Available at:

B) A “clothes” e “people”, respectivamente.

whatisfashion.html > . Accessed: Feb. 10, 2009.

C) Ambas referem-se a “clothes”.

*freak = excêntrico

*billboards = outdoors (no Brasil) D) Ambas referem-se a “people”.

40 Coleção Estudo

Prepositions

TEXT II 03. A great number of crimes involve A) adults and not the underaged.

PUC Minas B) people and not rich properties.

Crime, as we are all aware, has been a growing problem all C) professionals and not amateurs. over the world in the last 30 years. But we are not powerless D) our possessions and not ourselves. against crime. Much is being done – and more can be done E) the suburbs and not country houses. – to reverse the trend. You can play a part in it.

The first step toward preventing crime is understanding **04.** Some crimes are committed by

its nature. Most crime is against property, not people. A) unhappy

officers. D) unlucky detectives. And most is not carried out by professionals; nor is it B) unskilled people. E) unreliable students. carefully planned. Property crimes thrive on the easy C) unassisted adults. opportunity. They are often committed by adolescents

and young men, the majority of whom stop offending

05. Property crimes are the result of as they grow older – peak ages for offending are 15-18. A) political engagement. Also and not surprisingly, the risk of crime varies greatly B) opportunistic policy. depending on where you live. C) professional inability. This reliance by criminals on the easy opportunity is the

D) the owner's carelessness.

key to much crime prevention. Motor cars for example,

E) people's lack of planning.

are a sitting target for the criminal. Expensive, attractive

and mobile, they are often left out the streets for long

06. In general property crimes are committed by young people periods at a time. who The police estimate that 70-90 per cent of car crime

A) give up crime a few years later.

result from easy opportunities. Surveys have shown that

B) depend on advice to give up crime.

approximately one in five drivers do not always bother

C) cannot reverse their criminal trend.

to secure their cars by locking all the doors and shutting

all the windows. It's the same story with our homes.

In approximately 30 per cent of domestic burglaries, E) cannot understand the nature of crime. D) plan carefully what they want to

do. **LÍNGUA INGLESA**

the burglar simply walks in without needing to use force; **07**. Most car crimes happen because the house holder has left a door unlocked or window

A) drivers do not mind being stolen.

open.

B) parked cars are easy to be stolen.

If opportunities like these did not exist, criminals would

have a much harder time. The chances are that many C) motor cars seem easier to be towed. crimes would not be committed at all, which would in D) businessmen leave their cars at home. turn release more police time for tackling serious crime. E) many thieves are wandering aimlessly. Of course, the primary responsibility for coping with

crime rests with the police and the courts. But there are **08**. _____ per cent of drivers never lock their cars.

many ways that you can help reverse the trend. A) One C) Five E) Fifteen

KENNY, Nick; JOHNSON, Roger. *Target First Certificate*. B) Six D) Twenty

Oxford: Heinemann International.

09. If house owners kept doors and windows locked,

01. For the last three decades crime rate has A) burglars would not have to use any force at all.

A) been reported day by day. B) the burglar's chances would be greatly increased. B) begun to shock criminals. C) the police would not save as much time as they do.

C) increased the world over. D) criminals would have better opportunities to repent.

D) grown in dangerous areas. E) burglars would have much more difficulty getting in.

E) changed people behavior.

10. If people followed a few simple rules to keep their

02. The writer suggests that properties safe,

A) some types of crimes can not be solved yet. A) forgery would no doubt go up.

B) everyone can do something to prevent crime. B) robbery would certainly double. C) only the police can reverse the local trend. C) car thefts would remain stable. D) people are becoming more and more indifferent. D) crime would be drastically cut. E) people are disappointed with some regulations. E) the number of murders would rise.

Editora Bernoulli **41** Frente A Módulo 20

TEXT III Despite the inter-galactic travel, in that sense 50
Avatar dovetails closely with our modern era, when

UFSJ-MG-2011 pimply CIA and U.S. Army hirelings
operate joystick-

controlled drones that kill real people in Pakistan,
while their own inconveniences are limited to the level

Film review: *Avatar* of air conditioning or the extent of
available popcorn.

Culture Kiosque Cinema Reviews 55 Nevertheless,
there are some upsides, and more positive messages, too. After
all, our hero Jake Sully



is a marine who breaks free of his military bonds and conventions to switch sides and support the just.

Furthermore, he is played as a paraplegic albeit within 60 limits (Sam Worthington, the actor is able-bodied, and he really comes into his own as his able-bodied avatar).

Sigourney Weaver does a great job in surpassing her

Alien moment, as a tough but righteous scientist who

Zoe Saldan as Neytiri in Avatar Photo courtesy of 20th defiantly smokes cigarettes (an act that is presumably *Century Fox*

65 now all but illegal on screen, except perhaps in a parallel,

I felt increasingly uncomfortable as I watched James avatar-dominated solar system?). A modest Cameron

Cameron's vastly expensive, exhaustively-gestated *clin d'oeil* to *Apocalypse Now* has Stephen Lang as the

film *Avatar*. It wasn't to do with the astronomical evil human colonel playing a touch of the Valkyries

budget and light-years-long production, nor the as he goes for the Navi kill. There again, by popular

5 result of my recently sprained back (although the length 70 child pressure, we are off to see it again shortly.

of the film, on top of a full 45 minutes of previews and

adverts, didn't help that either). JACK, Andrew. Culture Kiosque Cinema Reviews. London, Jan. 12, 2010.

10 merchandising hype, making it impossible for anyone the enormous and excessive marketing and cinema/film_review_avatardetailajack449.htmlst>. Accessed: Aug. 21, 2010. (Adapted). It wasn't even primarily the consequence of Available at:

who walks around town, watches television or reads

a newspaper to be unaware of those strange white

blotched, be-tailed and blue-skinned giant humanoid **01**. The view on the film *Avatar* portrayed in the review by

Navi with distorted faces who dominate the film. Andrew Jack is

15 My main concern, as the epic dragged on ineluctably A) mainly positive, pointing at some negative aspects.

towards its ever more predictable conclusion, was

B) mainly negative, pointing at some positive aspects.

the underlying message. The good aspect, I suppose,

was the righteous, politically correct theme: that evil, C) only negative, not showing any positive aspects.

unethical, capitalist man in the ruthless pursuit of natural D) only positive, not showing any negative aspects.

20 resources is destroying both his own environment and

the traditional peoples who live in harmony with it. A

bit **02**. According to Andrew Jack, one **POSITIVE** aspect of the of anti-imperial, pro-nature propaganda is no bad thing. film *Avatar* is

to an exotic far-flung planet in the distant future, with A) the astronomical budget and the time spent in the But it's a convenient cop-out to transfer the story

25 much of the action played out by Avatar surrogates. light-years-long production of the film.

It cowardly avoids any too-direct and sensitive parallels B) the anti-smoking campaign implicit in the great

with our own present and all-too-Earth-bound, human- performance of the actor Sigourney Weaver. driven dilemma. The distance from our own reality C) the choice of using an intelligent, eco-savvy American

also allows an easier transition to implausibly corny Earthling to come to the rescue of the Earth.

30 extremes, as we are initiated into a Gaia-like religion that

D) the pro-environmental message and the politically manifests itself through glowing white aerial tree-roots.

correct theme in which the film is based on.

Its anthropomorphic name, incidentally, is the goddess

Eywa intriguingly close to the Arabic word for “yes.”

03. In the text, the meanings of the words “ineluctably” and But the really depressing aspect of the whole saga is

35 still more fundamental. The Navi may be tall, strong, “ruthless” (lines 15 and 19) are, respectively, a way in

nimble, eco-savvy and intelligent (for the sake of our which it is human “heroes,” some even conveniently speak English). A) unavoidable and uncontrolled / showing a deep feeling

But the plot inevitably requires an American Earthling (or of admiration towards the natural events and the

rather his virtual avatar) to come to the rescue, taking human beings.

40 charge of his new-found exotic friends in order to save

B) enjoyable and funny or hilarious / showing no them. And, still worse, their only defense, inevitably,

respectful feelings for a person or object; without any is violence. Used in the hands of the righteous, it seems

sense
of
honor.

the laws of Hollywood are indeed universal: aggression

delivers. Subtlety, cunning, humor, negotiation, trickery, C)
impossible to escape from; unavoidable / showing

45 or even a gentle application of force are apparently no respect for
human feelings; without any pity or

not in the toolbox of this latest creation that requires forgiveness. the
usual deployment of serious firepower, most of it D) easily predictable
and expected / showing a sense of

apparently hardly updated since Vietnam let alone Iraq. honor and
amazement towards a person, object or event.

42 Coleção Estudo

Prepositions

04. The cohesion device “nevertheless” (line 55) is used in **01.**

Assinale a opção que **NÃO** descreve benefícios apontados

the text to na figura. A) introduce a different viewpoint from the one
that had A) Sapatos com velcro e fáceis de fechar.

been presented before. B) Calça comprida com elástico na cintura.

C) Bolso com fecho especial para guloseimas.

B) exemplify and illustrate the arguments that had been

presented before. D) Blusa sintética e aderente à pele.

E) Jaqueta resistente ao vento.

C) come to a conclusion based on the facts that had been

presented before.

D) sum up the viewpoints and arguments that had been **02.**

Considere as seguintes afirmações:

presented before. I. As listas verticais indicadas afinam a silhueta.

II. A figura mostra sapatos que não se desgastam com

05. o tempo. From the points of view presented in the review, it is

CORRECT to say that the reviewer III. *Inactive Wear* é apropriada para praticantes de

exercícios físicos.

A) thinks the use of *Avatar* surrogates may create

identification positions between the spectators and Está(ão)

CORRETA(S) the message presented in the film. A) apenas a I. D) apenas a I e a II.

B) is against the Hollywood trend and thinks violence B) apenas a II. E) todas.

should not be used as a way to solve problems, even C) apenas a III. if it is used by the heroes of the films.

C) thinks the film is great because it is positively ENEM EXERCISES associated to the policy developed by CIA and the

U.S. army towards real people in Pakistan.

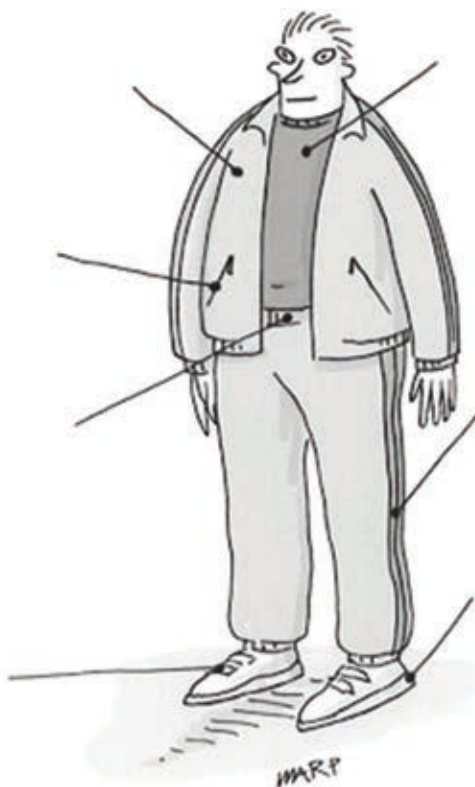
D) thinks the movie director could not have used a **Boycott Egyptian tourism**

character in the film played as a paraplegic who broke until Mubarak steps down free of his military bonds to support the just.

TEXT IV LÍNGUA INGLESA

ITA-SP-2010

Inactive Wear



Our friends at Nonviolence International have just



launched a boycott in support of the mass nonviolent

Wind proof Outer Layer uprising in Egypt that we should all sign on to.
Here are

Keeps you toasty the details:

thru hours of Cotton Layer We call on you to show your support for the
Egyptian

inactivity Wicks food and

beverage spills people by participating in a full boycott of tourism in

away from your Egypt until President Mubarak resigns. This boycott is

Zipper Pockets skin paired with a pledge to visit Egypt and revitalize the
Great snack tourism industry once President Mubarak resigns. Be a

storage

part of this campaign to prove that a free, democratic

Egypt will enjoy prosperity far beyond the unkept

Elastic promises made by President Mubarak.

Expands With tourism making up about 11 percent of Egypt's Vertical
Stripes as you do! Slimming! gross domestic product, a widespread
international

boycott on travel to country has the potential to be very

effective in adding pressure to the regime to step down.

Minimizes Extra-Cushy Soles Velcro Closures And once Mubarak's reign comes to an end, in addition

strenuous to the pyramids tourists will flock to Egypt to visit Tahrir Supports your

bending ever-increasing Square! time weight

To sign the petition, click here.

STONER, Eric. Feb. 9, 2011.

Available at:

Reprinted from Funny Times / PO Box 18530 / Cleveland Hts. OH 44118
egyptian-tourism-until-mubarak-steps-down/>.

phone: 216.371.8600 / email: ft@funnytimes.com Accessed: Feb. 10, 2011.

Editora Bernoulli 43 Frente A Módulo 20

01. In January and February 2011, the world saw, in Egypt,

ANSWER KEY not only an uprising, but a real revolution. After 30 years

in a non-democratic regime under the power of Hosni

Mubarak, the Egyptian people rebelled in a movement

Consolidation marked by its non-violent nature, seeking for the

establishment of a more democratic and free country. 01. A. in Having

that in mind, when we read the given extract, we

B.
for

can conclude that it suggests that

A) everybody who supports Mubarak should boycott the C. in

Egyptian tourism in order to pressure the rebellious D. around
people to step down. E. from

B) as Mubarak relies on tourism as his source of F. of income, a
boycott to Egyptian tourism could affect

his economic prevalence. G. over

C) people should support the Egyptian people by H. of

boycotting the protests until President Mubarak steps I. on down.

J.
of

D) if President Mubarak resigns, tourists from around the

globe should boycott tourism in Egypt as a reprisal to 02. A) from
- to the movement. B) for - since - in

E) people should boycott Egyptian tourism in order to C) at - in - on -
in - of - in - in - in

impact the economy and pressure President Mubarak
to resign. 03. Up

02. Concerning the importance of tourism for the Egyptian

Proposed Exercises

economy, one can infer that

A) the Egyptian tourism industry needs a revitalization

so that it can contribute to the Egyptian economy 02. C 10. B

more effectively. 03. A 11. B

B) tourists can force President Mubarak to resign, once

04. C 12. C

the country's economy strongly depends on them.

C) tourism is the country's most important source 05. B 13. C

of income and it employs about 11 percent of its 06. A 14. E
population.

07. D 15. D

D) tourism is one of the country's most important

economic activities, being the source of about 11% 08. A 16. B

of its income. **Text I**

E) boycotting tourism in Egypt can be a powerful strategy

for Mubarak's supporters, who can pressure protesters

to step down. 01. B 02. C 03. D 04. A 05. D

Text II

GLOSSARY 01. C 03. D 05. D 07. B 09. E

• Betray (verb) = trair (betray – betrayed – betrayed) 02. B 04. B 06.
A 08. D 10. D

- **Bribery = suborno Text III** • Bury (verb)
= enterrar (bury – buried – buried)
- Borrow (verb) = pegar emprestado (borrow – borrowed
– borrowed). 01. B 02. D 03. C 04. A 05. B

Text IV



01. D
02. A

Enem Exercises

sxc 01. E 02. D

- Thick = espesso

LIST OF REGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION
INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION

A P to accuse accused accused acusar to permit permitted permitted
permitir to allow allowed allowed permitir to persuade persuaded
persuaded persuadir to annoy annoyed annoyed incomodar to place
placed placed colocar to appear appeared appeared aparecer to prefer
preferred preferred preferir to arrange arranged arranged arranjar to
prevent prevented prevented evitar, impedir to avoid avoided avoided
evitar to pronounce pronounced pronounced pronunciar **B Q** to beg
begged begged suplicar to quarrel quarreled quarreled discutir, brigar
to behave behaved behaved comportar-se **R** to believe believed
believed acreditar to raise raised raised levantar to belong belonged
belonged pertencer to refuse refused refused recusar to betray
betrayed betrayed trair to reply replied replied responder to borrow
borrowed borrowed pedir emprestado **S** to breathe breathed breathed
respirar to seem seemed seemed parecer to bury buried buried
enterrar to shout shouted shouted gritar **C** to struggle struggled
struggled esforçar-se to care cared cared importar-se to succeed
succeeded succeeded ter sucesso to claim claimed claimed reivindicar
T to complain complained complained reclamar to taste tasted tasted
provar (alimentos, bebidas) **D W** to defeat defeated defeated derrotar
to warn warned warned advertir to delay delayed delayed atrasar to
waste wasted wasted desperdiçar to deny denied denied negar to
wonder wondered wondered querer saber, imaginar to deserve
deserved deserved merecer to wreck wrecked wrecked colidir, chocar

to desire desired desired desejar

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS to

distinguish distinguished distinguished distinguir

to drop dropped dropped derrubar

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION

E

A

to encourage encouraged encouraged encorajar

to arise arose arisen surgir, erguer-se

to envy envied envied invejar

to awake awoke awoken despertar, acordar

to excuse excused excused desculpar

B

F

to be was, were been ser, estar

to fear feared feared temer

to bear bore born, borne suportar, dar à luz

to fetch fetched fetched ir buscar

to beat beat beaten bater, espancar

to fill filled filled encher

to become became become tornar-se

to fire fired fired despedir, disparar

to befall befell befallen acontecer

to frighten frightened frightened assustar

H to beget begot begotten, begot procriar, gerar to happen to begin
began begun começar, iniciar happened happened acontecer

to hate to behold beheld beheld contemplar hated hated odiar

to help to bend bent bent curvar, dobrar helped helped ajudar

to hurry to bet bet bet apostar hurried hurried apressar-se **I** to bid bid
bid oferecer, concorrer

to inhabit to bind bound bound unir, encadernar inhabited inhabited
habitar

to insult to bite bit bitten morder, engolir a isca insulted insulted
insultar

J to bleed bled bled sangrar, ter hemorragia

to joke to blow blew blown (as)soprar, estourar joked joked brincar

to jugde to break broke broken quebrar, romper jugded jugded julgar

to jump to breed bred bred procriar, reproduzir jumped jumped pular

K to bring brought brought trazer to knock knocked knocked bater to
broadcast broadcast broadcast irradiar, transmitir **L** to build built built
construir, edificar to land landed landed aterrisar to burst burst burst
arrebentar, estourar to laugh laughed laughed rir to buy bought
bought comprar **M C** to marry married married casar-se to cast cast
cast arremessar, lançar to murder murdered murdered matar to catch
caught caught pegar, capturar **O** to choose chose chosen escolher to
obey obeyed obeyed obedecer to cling clung clung aderir, segurar-se
to omit omitted omitted omitir to come came come vir to order
ordered ordered ordenar, pedir to cost cost cost custar to owe owed
owed dever to creep crept crept rastejar, engatinhar to own owned
owned ter, possuir to cut cut cut cortar, reduzir

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PAST PARTICIPLE TRANSLATION

D to ring rang rung tocar (campainha) to deal dealt dealt negociar, tratar to rise rose risen subir, erguer-se to dig dug dug cavar, cavoucar to run ran run correr, concorrer to do did done fazer S to draw drew drawn sacar, desenhá-lo to saw sawed sawn serrar to drink drank drunk beber to say said said dizer to drive drove driven dirigir, ir de carro to see saw seen ver, entender to dwell dwelt dwelt morar to seek sought sought procurar E to sell sold sold vender to eat ate eaten comer to send sent sent mandar, enviar F to set set set pôr, colocar, ajustar to fall fell fallen cair to shake shook shaken sacudir, tremar to feed fed fed alimentar, nutrir to shed shed shed derramar, deixar cair to feel felt felt sentir, sentir-se to shine shone shone brilhar, reluzir to fight fought fought lutar, batalhar to shoot shot shot atirar, alvejar to find found found achar, encontrar to show showed shown mostrar, exhibir to flee fled fled fugir, escapar to shrink shrank shrunk encolher, contrair to fling flung flung arremessar to shut shut shut fechar, cerrar to fly flew flown voar, pilotar to sing sang sung cantar to forbid forbade forbidden proibir to sink sank sunk afundar, submergir to forget forgot forgotten esquecer to sit sat sat sentar to forgive forgave forgiven perdoar to slay slew slain matar, assassinar to freeze froze frozen congelar, paralisar to sleep slept slept dormir G to slide slid slid deslizar, escorregar to get got gotten, got obter, conseguir to sling slung slung atirar, arremessar to give gave given dar, conceder to speak spoke spoken falar to go went gone ir to spend spent spent gastar, passar (tempo) to grind ground ground moer to spin spun spun girar, rodopiar to grow grew grown crescer, cultivar to spit spit, spat spit, spat cuspir H to spread spread spread espalhar, difundir to have had had ter, beber, comer to spring sprang sprung saltar, pular to hear heard heard ouvir, escutar to stand stood stood ficar de pé, aguentar to hide hid hidden, hid esconder to steal stole stolen roubar, furtar to hit hit hit bater, ferir to stick stuck stuck cravar, fincar, enfiar to hold held held segurar to sting stung stung picar c/ ferrão (inseto) to hurt hurt hurt machucar, ferir to stink stank stunk cheirar mal, feder K to strike struck struck golpear, bater to keep kept kept guardar, manter to string strung strung encordoar, amarrar to know knew known saber, conhecer to strive strove striven esforçar-se, lutar to knell knelt

knelt ajoelhar-se to swear swore sworn jurar, prometer **L** to sweep swept swept varrer to lay laid laid pôr (ovos) to swim swam swum nadar to lead led led liderar, guiar to swing swang, swung swung balançar, alternar to leave left left deixar, partir **T** to lend lent lent dar emprestado to take took taken tomar, pegar, aceitar to let let let deixar, alugar to teach taught taught ensinar, dar aula to lie lay lain deitar(-se) to tear tore torn rasgar, despedaçar to lose lost lost perder, extraviar to tell told told contar (uma história) **M** to think thought thought pensar to make made made fazer, fabricar to throw threw thrown atirar, arremessar to mean meant meant significar to tread trod trodden pisar, trilhar, seguir to meet met met encontrar, conhecer **U O** to undergo underwent undergone submeter-se a, suportar to overcome overcame overcome superar to understand understood understood entender, compreender to overtake overtook overtaken alcançar, surpreender to uphold upheld upheld sustentar, apoiar **P** to upset upset upset perturbar, preocupar to pay paid paid pagar **W** to put put put colocar, pôr to wear wore worn vestir, usar, desgastar **Q** to win won won vencer, ganhar to quit quit quit abandonar, largar de to wind wound wound enrolar, dar corda **R** to write wrote written escrever, redigir to read read read ler to weep wept wept chorar to ride rode ridden andar, cavalgar